The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1054—Vol. XXV.] LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855. [Stamped .....Sixpence. Unstamped...Fivepence.

THE MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

The following are the MEMBERS who have SUBSCRIBED to the RULES:—

COMMITTEE.

J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.—Chairman (Firm of Watson and Cuell).
W. BAWDEN. | H. B. RYE.
W. H. CUELL. | CHAS. POWELL.

P. B. Batten.	E. Gompers.	G. Moore.
W. Birdsey.	Jehu Hitchins.	W. L. Oliver.
J. B. Brenchley.	G. Kieckhoefer.	T. Painter.
T. Bensusan.	Jas. Lane.	H. Peet.
J. F. Boddy.	B. Lambert.	J. J. Reynolds, jun.
F. E. Blyth.	C. Martin.	G. F. Smith.
E. Cooke.	Wm. Michell.	George Spratley.
Percival Clay.	J. H. Murchison, F.G.S.	P. Watson.
W. C. Foulkes.	Adam Murray, F.G.S.	

By order of the Committee, N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec. 1

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.—Parties desirous of becoming MEMBERS from the MICHAELMAS QUARTER, may learn the terms of admission from the secretary.
By order of the Committee, N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec. 2

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra, Bedford United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Wh. Franco, Okel Tor, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West Basset, Lamherooe, Trewetha, Lady Bertha, Devon Wheal Buller, East Russell, Wheal Hender, West Collacombe, Wheal Arthur, Roseburne, Wheal Grenville, Union Tin, Wheal Comfort. 3

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of Sortridge, West Frances, West Providence, Wheal Kitty (Lelant and St. Agnes), Trelawny, Lady Bertha, Mary Ann, East Russell, Alfred Consols; and is prepared to DEAL in most of the DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES.
Nov. 2, 1855. 4

MR. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, SHARE DEALER, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has FOR SALE SHARES in the BEST DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES only. Amongst others—

10 Alfred.	20 South Tamar.	5 West Frances.
1 Wheal Buller.	10 Kitty (Lelant).	10 Great Alfred.
1 South Basset.	4 West Damsel.	2 East Basset.
10 North Basset.	1 South Frances.	20 Wheal Grenville. 5
10 Wheal Edward.	10 Wheal Arthur.	20 East Buller.
10 Carn Brea.	5 Wheal Charlotte.	10 Clijah and Wentworth.
20 Wheal Wrey.	5 Gonamena.	1 South Garras.

PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED in every description of RAILWAY, INSURANCE, and OTHER SECURITIES.
To those seeking investment in mines, every information, personally or letter, will be afforded; at the present time, a judicious selection is the more necessary, as many very questionable undertakings are being brought before the public.
Mr. Brenchley, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices, on receipt of stamped addressed envelopes; and PUBLISHES WEEKLY a CIRCULAR, containing latest particulars of prices, and much desirable information.

MR. PETER WATSON begs to inform his friends and gentlemen connected with English and foreign mines, that he has returned from Camborne, Cornwall, where he has been residing for the past 12 months, and has now COMMENCED BUSINESS of SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
The past eleven years' experience which he has had in every department of mining, and an extensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon, enable him to judge of, and select mines of intrinsic value.
The present period offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines, where a certainty of success and profit to the embarkment of capital may be relied on.
Mr. Peter Watson will at all times be glad to afford every information; and purchase and sell shares on the usual commission, to which the most careful attention shall be paid.—37, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 2, 1855. 6

MINING SHARES.—GEORGE SPRATLEY will be happy to FORWARD his LIST OF DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, that he considers desirable investments at the present moment. Holders of shares will be ADVISED when to BUY and when to SELL, in accordance with the market value, or progressive improvement of the mine.
7, Winchester-buildings, London. 7

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES. 8

MINING SHARES TO SELL AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES.—Mr. LELEAN is instructed to SELL.—9 Marke Valley, £5 7s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Wrey, £3 17s. 6d.; 50 Hawkmoor, 8s.; 20 Swanpool, £2 10s.; 100 West Par Consols, 17s.; 50 Cwm Darren, 4s. 9d.; 100 West Sortridge, 5s. 3d.; 20 Bedford Consols, £3. 6d.; 500 Cooaheen, 8s.; 20 Wheal Russell, 22s.; 100 Lady Bertha, £1¼; 10 South Zion, 3s. 9d.; 20 Gawton United, 40s.; 5 Bedford United, £12; 15 Alfred Consols, £14 10s.; 100 Great Crinnis, 18s.; 100 Devon Wheal Buller, £1 17s. 6d.; 100 Great Wheal Vor, 17s. 6d.; 2 South Providence, £3 12s. 6d.; 50 Pembroke and East Crinnis, £4.; 10 Sortridge Consols, £7 2s. 6d.; 50 Pennance Consols, 25s.; 150 Holland, 2s. 6d.; 100 West Collacombe, 12s. 6d.
Mr. Lelean is also instructed to BUY Buller and Basset United, Great Hewas, East Russell, Great Sheba, and Pendeen.
Mining Offices, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London. 9

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.
Mr. Sharp is instructed to SELL the following shares, or any part:—

1 Mortgage Bonds, of £50 each (paying 6 per cent. per annum), £46 10s. each bond.		
20 Gawton United, £2¼.	30 Hawkmoor, 8s. 6d.	20 Bedford Consols, 22s.
100 North Tamar (Lel.), 8s.	100 Cwm Darren, 4s. 3d.	200 North Hingston, 1s.
20 Great Sortridge, 9s.	200 Grey Mare, 1s. 9d.	50 Cubert, 10s.
100 South Robert, 5s.	20 Swanpool, £2¾.	325 Molland, 2s.
50 East Trelawny, 3s. 6d.	100 North Wh. Wrey, 10s.	20 Mixon Great Con., 16s.
20 Wheal Russell, 22s.	20 Pennance Cons., £1¼.	100 North Sortridge, 1s.
20 Great Sheba, £3.	100 W. Collacombe, 10s. 6d.	80 Wh. Surprise, 10s. 6d.
100 East Sortridge, 3s. 9d.	150 West Par Consols, 11s.	25 Wheal Zion, 22s.
100 Quintrell Downs, 9d.	55 West Sortridge, 6s. 6d.	50 Sortr. and Bedford, 4s.
	20 Wheal Grenville, £2½.	75 Wildberg, 38s. 6d.

Mr. H. G. Sharp will be happy to receive any buying or selling instructions, which will be promptly attended to. 10

JAMES F. BODDY, 15, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, is prepared to BUY or SELL in any of the MINES quoted in the general List of the *Mining Journal*; and will be happy to advise with capitalists wishing to embark in *bona fide* mines, considering the present a most favourable opportunity to purchase in good sound mining property, paying regularly from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum. No investments offer so great advantages as judiciously selected mining stock; and parties will do well to avail themselves of the present depressed state of the market.
Holders of mining or other stock wishing to exchange their interest from progressive to dividend, or dividend to progressive mines, will be dealt with on the best possible terms, but must please state their business.
N.B. As so many applications have been made for the Cost-book Rules, &c., Mr. Boddy will be happy to forward a correct printed copy to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of six postage stamps.
FOR SALE.—100 Buller and Basset United, 500 Carnewas, 50 South Buller and East Basset, 10 Clowance.
WANTED.—North Basset, West Seton, West Sortridge, Sortridge Consols, Rosewarne, South Frances, Condurrow, West Caradon, Great Sheba, Lady Bertha, Vale of Towy, Bedford United, and others.
A correct list of prices, and every information, furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
Stock Exchange business transacted for the usual commission.
Bankers: Sir John Wm. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.
Nov. 2, 1855. 11

MINING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will realize a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a lasting and dividend property.
Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respectfully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtaining any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECURITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.
Office Hours from Ten till Five. 12

GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL, at the closest prices, in any part of—

10 Arthur.	5 Great Alfred.	1 South Wheal Frances.
10 Alfred Consols.	50 Ivybridge.	10 Trehane.
5 Boiling Well.	50 Kilraine.	20 Trewetha.
3 Bedford United.	100 Lady Bertha.	5 West Providence.
50 Buller and Basset Unit.	5 North Basset.	3 West Basset. 13
5 Clijah and Wentworth.	20 North Rosewarne.	20 Wheal Zion.
10 Caradon Consols.	1 Rosewarne.	20 Wheal Grenville.
2 East Wheal Rose.	10 South Tamar.	2 Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
1 East Basset.	100 Sortridge Consols.	10 Wheal Hender.

George Moore will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of purchasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an advance in price.
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the closest prices forwarded on application.
George Moore, Dealer in Mining Shares, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER OF THE CITY OF LONDON. 14
Mr. Reynolds continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES; and from his long experience in mining matters, and extensive connection with capitalists, mining agents, and others in the various mining districts throughout the kingdom, is enabled to afford superior information for careful investment in dividend-paying and progressive mines, which he will effect on the usual commission. Mr. Reynolds begs to observe, that the present period offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Oct. 26, 1855. 15

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c. 16

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of the information to which he has access, and the *bona fide* character of the undertakings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the support of his clients. OFFICIAL PRICES forwarded daily on request; and a WEEKLY GENERAL LIST OF PRICES, with a Commentary on the State of the Mining Share Market, published every Wednesday, in time for the evening mails, will be forwarded, post free, on application.
Offices, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street. 17

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL. 18

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,—3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL. 19

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Boscean, Sortridge Consols, Great Alfred, Alfred Consols, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Zion, and West Polberro. 20

MR. WM. ROSSER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES.
Tenants found for coal, ironstone, and every description of mineral property. Collieries and mines viewed and reported on. Maps kept by contract or otherwise. 21

MR. T. M. GEORGE, ASSAYER, LISKEARD. 22

THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW. 23

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, METAL BROKER, MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES. 24

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 38, THURLOE SQUARE, BROMPTON. 25

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON. 26

ENGLISH DIVIDEND MINES.—Shareholders in dividend mines are not subject to calls or liability of any kind if they select the mines known to be free from debt, with large reserves, making considerable profits upon present workings, and paying dividends every two months, that are likely to be maintained for many years to come, varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum upon immediate investments. The great majority of the new adventures, termed mines, are in debt, without prospects, and utterly valueless. Safe and profitable investments can only be effected by acting upon reliable information. The undersigned are in constant communication with the best mining districts, do not speculate on their own account, but confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and are, therefore, in a position to give an independent and disinterested opinion. Every information afforded for the safe investment of capital; and purchases and sales effected with the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.
JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. 27

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends. 28

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or by letter.—2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London. 29

EAST BASSET.	EAST BULLER.
NORTH ROBERT.	WEST SORTRIDGE.
WEST SETON.	CONDURROW.
WEST FRANCES.	

30

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the above MINES.—Apply, stating lowest price, to Mr. F. E. Blyth, Mining Exchange, Gresham House, London.
N.B. Mr. Blyth pledges himself to buy and sell for principals on commission only; and is in a position at the present moment to sell, at nett prices to purchasers, a few shares in some of the most promising speculations of the day. 31

COBALT AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. 31

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
References.—Professor Miller, King's College, London. 32

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— 33

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.
Gold Mining Shares wanted. 34

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—Avery, Bellford, Gardissal, and Co., patent agents and negociators. 35

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed. 36

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

1 Basset.	100 Tamar Consols.	95 Trenow Consols.
1 Buller.	600 Rorrington.	5138 Arundell Consols, forfeited for non-payment of calls.
2 West Seton.	8 South Tolgus.	
5 Boiling Well.	1 East Darren.	
20 Paul's Downs.	1 Cefn Brwyno.	190 Cwm Darren. 37
1 South Frances.	1 Cwmystwith.	1 Wheal Margaret.
5 Tincroft.	50 Grenville.	

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Thursday, the 8th day of November, 1855, at One o'clock precisely, the above valuable SHARES; and begs particularly to call the attention of capitalists to the same, as the list contains shares in the most valuable dividend and productive mines in Cornwall and Devon, and paying such a rate of interest as cannot be obtained by any other mode of investment. The terms upon which the above property will be sold are—immediate payment of £25 per cent., and the remainder in 12 days from day of sale.—Further particulars and catalogues may be had of Mr. T. P. Thomas, 75, Old Broad-street, London; and at Garraway's Coffee House.

TO CAPITALISTS, MINING ENGINEERS, AND BROKERS.
THE MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINE, COUNTY OF CORK. 38

MR. T. P. THOMAS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, the 21st of November inst., all the above valuable MINE.
Full particulars will be published. For information, apply to the auctioneer, at Grecian Chambers, Old Broad-street; and to Messrs. Long and Long, 63, Cornhill.

JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AUCTIONEER AND SHAREBROKER, will TAKE PLACE about the middle of November, at Garraway's; and all parties having shares for sale, will please forward them as early as possible, so that they may be included in the catalogues and advertisements.
John R. Pike is a BUYER of the following shares, viz.:—

West Frances.	Wheal Grenville.	Tamar Consols. 39
Pendeen Consols.	East Buller.	Tincroft.
Carvannall.	Comford.	Carn Brea.
Clijah and Wentworth.	Bell and Lanarth.	Rosewarne.
	Trefusis.	

And is in a position to do business in most of the leading mines of the day, at the closest market prices.—South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 2, 1855.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, SHARES, and STOCKS IN GENERAL, PUBLISHES a WEEKLY CURRENT LIST OF PRICES of a judicious selection of DIVIDEND, PROGRESSIVE, and *bona fide* SPECULATIVE COMPANIES, with other statistical and valuable information, including his *Synopsis of British Mining for the past Nine Years*. Subscribers, £2 2s. annually, including postage; or 1s. per List.
Brokerage Offices.—4, Austinfriars, London.
Inspecting and Mapping Offices.—Camborne, Cornwall.
Nov. 2, 1855. Publishing Offices.—19, Great St. Helen's, London. 40

MR. R. TREDINNICK is NOW in CORNWALL, INSPECTING the MINES situate in the chief mineral districts of that county. Letters will find him, addressed Camborne, Cornwall, until the 10th November. No instruction, however, to inspect mines can be attended to unless accompanied with a cheque or post-office order for £3 3s.—4, Austinfriars, London, Oct. 26, 1855. 41

MR. H. B. RYE, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, having been brought up in the Cornish mining districts, and having devoted his life to the study of the various methods of working the mines, to the nature of the lodes, and to the geological indications of the ground in those localities, flatters himself, on account of the practical knowledge thus acquired, that he is in a POSITION to FURNISH HIS FRIENDS, and those who may favour him with commissions, with more positive, and consequently more VALUABLE INFORMATION, regarding the general prospects of the many Cornish mines now offering such tempting opportunities for investment, than those who merely possess an acquaintance with the London Share Market; while, at the same time, the high position he has so many years enjoyed in this, and his long connection with the Hull, Liverpool, and Manchester Share Markets, enable him, at all times, to buy and sell on the best possible terms.
A list of the best mines, either for speculation or investment, may be had on application. 42

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. Treweeke flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Nov. 2, 1855. 43

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. 44

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 45

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON. 46

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. 47

MR. R. W. JENKIN, GENERAL ASSAYER, CALLINGTON. 48

MR. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, TRURO. 49

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH.
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished. 50

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock. 51

MR. W. C. VIVIAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES to his friends and the public, to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in any part of the world.—Address, Camborne, Cornwall. 52

MR. W. E. COMMINS begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has SECURED the SERVICES of Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, of Lydford Consols, who will in future act with him in the pursership and entire management of mines, together with mapping and dialling in all its branches, upon the least expensive terms. Inspections made, and reliable reports given.—Dated Mining Offices, Tavistock, Nov. 2, 1855. 53

MINE SHARES WANTED, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH, on the receipt of the purser's certificate:—viz., 200 Swanpool, for which £600 will be given; 500 Molland, £60; 50 Lady Bertha, £50; 20 East Russell, £22; and 100 West Sortridge, £22 10s. None but principals need apply, accompanied with good references.—Address, "E. U.," Post-office, Throgmorton-street, City. 54

ONE HUNDRED SHARES in the DREWSTEIGNTON COPPER MINE and LIME COMPANY, in the county of Devon, TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Apply to "L. W., Esq.," 2, Lancaster-road, Notting-hill. 55

IRON ORE ROYALTY.—TO BE LET, a SUB-LEASE of a ROYALTY in the CUMBERLAND HEMATITE ORE DISTRICT, where ore of superior quality has been proved in the adjoining property.—For particulars, apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Cockermouth.—Oct. 16, 1855. 56

TO BE LET, for a term of years, a valuable SLATE QUARRY, in the county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4½ miles from water carriage, and a quarter of a mile from a turnpike road.—For particulars, address "A. C.," Post-office, Machynlleth. 57

ASBESTOS OR AMIANTHUS.—PURCHASERS of this mineral substance can have SAMPLES FORWARDED on application to J. J. Gummoe, St. Austell, Cornwall.—Sept. 20, 1855. 58

FOR SALE.—The ENGINES and BOILERS used on the DALKEY ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, in Ireland. Have been very little used, of superior manufacture, and will be sold reasonable.—Apply to James Haigh, engineer, Dublin. 59

FOR SALE, a 70 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, with two boilers about 24 tons, and furniture. Also, a STEAM WHIM (double), 22 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, iron cage, and boiler 6½ tons, with furniture, complete.—Please apply to Capt. Thomas Richards, Hayle. 60

Original Correspondence.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES, AND EDUCATION OF THE MINERS.

SIR,—There is ample evidence to show how gratifying it is to the miners, and also to their dependents, round the social hearth, to read the glowing pages of your excellent Journal, and to observe the deep and abiding interest which is manifested by your numerous correspondents, in the various and ingenious plans they propose from time to time, with a view to diminish the number of fatal accidents that occur in the mines, and to elevate the intellectual, physical, and social condition of the miners. Several communications have been received by me, the contents of which exhibit the most intense and lively feelings of the mining population in reference to the all-absorbing subjects of fatal accidents, and of Government inspection of coal mines; and I may state that the Home Secretary and the coal proprietors are reminded of this truth by the pertinent and homely questions which are contained in the paragraph that has been making the round of the papers, and which was published in your Journal of Oct. 13:—

"Can any one tell the reason why educated colliers and overmen are not appointed sub-inspectors? If the majority of the accidents are due to the recklessness of the workmen, as the owners are fond of asserting, would not those who belong to their class be the most likely to be listened to? If practical men are so much wanted as inspectors, who so practical as the overman or collier, who has the real charge of the means of preventing accidents, and whose relations have probably been killed in the mines? The opinions of 800 coal proprietors are surely not of more moment than the lives of 220,000 colliers."

From my experience, I feel fully persuaded that there is no difficulty whatever in predicting the answers of the majority of the coalowners themselves to these most just and searching enquiries; but, I regret to state, it is also as easy to divine that the collegiates and scientific viewers would request a more comprehensive view of the subject, and urge on the attention of Sir George Grey, with imploring and impressive eloquence, the absolute necessity of appointing their own class, at the insignificant salary of 800*l.* per annum, to discharge the onerous and practical duties of inspecting coal mines, and to give directions, with the laudable view of preventing those accidents which are attended with such painful consequences. "We must not lose sight of the fact that our best overmen come from the ranks; therefore, the object must be to rouse the slumbering talent amongst them, and to foster and aid self-improvement in connection with labour." (See Hedley's report to the ironmasters and coal-proprietors, page 7). This expressive and enlightened sentiment should be painted in legible and unmistakeable characters, on every conspicuous position in connection with coal mines, and should also become as familiar to the coal miners and their children as "household words." "For an overman (and, I will add, a scientific viewer and Government inspector) to have the right sort of influence over his men, he must be known as a good workman in whatever position he may have been in the mine, and to understand practically the detail of work is also necessary for the employer's interest, and he should also possess good natural abilities." (See Hedley's report.) Practical experience, as a miner with miners, and as a scientific man with science, induces me at once to concur in the sum and substance of this quotation, from a highly interesting and judicious production, which I shall now proceed to notice, as briefly as is consistent with the importance of the subject, and the admirable spirit with which it is discussed. The above quotations naturally enough lead to a more searching examination of Mr. Hedley's "Report to the Ironmasters and Colliery Proprietors in the South-west of England on the Prevention of Accidents in Mines, and on the Formation of a Mining Institute, and on Improving Managers, Bailiffs, Overmen, and other Mine Officers and Workmen." It is but justice to state that Mr. Hedley, in this report, has done a great service to a deserving portion of the industrial community; he has cast to the winds the prejudices of his class, the preconceived opinions which their proximity might have established and fostered, and brought to his task a good heart, susceptible of correct influences, and an enlightened comprehension to grasp the great social questions which are destined, ere long, to effect a mighty change amongst the operative classes. I may add, that the style of this report is simple, clear, and convincing, and the reading of it leaves the impression that it has been written under an intimate acquaintance with miners, with a deep feeling for their welfare and future prosperity, with a due regard to all parties interested in the successful development of iron and coal mines; and, therefore, it should be extensively circulated, and attentively read by every master and workman in the kingdom. It is no disparagement whatever, in reference to Mr. Hedley's report, to state that it contains some views and peculiarities to which I could not readily give a cordial assent, as there are recorded on its pages many propositions and opinions which are so in unison with my own feelings and inferences, that I cannot but regard it in the light of being highly conducive to the furtherance of education, and consequent social promotion of the coal miner. I have no intention, at present, to enter into a complete analysis of this report, which would take more time than I have at my disposal, but simply quote from its pages a few leading ideas on which to base a few brief and imperfect remarks, and then recommend it with all earnestness to the serious attention of my fellow-workmen. With a view to diminish the number of fatal accidents in the mines, Mr. Hedley, wisely, as I think, attaches great consideration to the education of the miners and the overmen, or bailiffs, as being most likely to accomplish the object in question; and I am gratified to be able conscientiously to support his views on this point, as I am confident, if this salutary measure could be adopted with earnestness and fidelity, apart from factious and caste animosities, there can be but little doubt with respect to its ultimate success. I am not, however, sanguine enough on the question of science and education to suppose that the rivulets and streams of the differential and integral calculus will meandrously overflow the now arid steppes of our towns and villages: there is no danger to be apprehended from such a source, as these brooks and streamlets partake, in their molecular constitution, too much of the nature of semi-fluids to render their ramifications rapid or momentous. The great question, I conceive, is not to hurl the calculus and the higher parts of mathematical philosophy in careless profusion before the miners, but to induce in them a living principle that will bloom, and ripen into fruit, by self-sustained efforts of independence, which cannot fail to be pregnant with the most important consequences.

After passing in review the various questions suggested at the meetings of the coalmasters and colliery managers for the improvement of the miner's safety and social position, Mr. Hedley makes the following five propositions, which are worthy of consideration on the part of the miners and coalowners:—

1. The education of workmen's children until the lads are thirteen years of age.
2. Periodical lectures to be given throughout the mining districts on the dangers of the mines, the application of science to mining, principles of ventilation, different systems of working coals, &c.; and that these lectures be published in a clear and plain way, in Welsh and English, divested of mathematical formulæ.
3. The establishment of reading-rooms and libraries at all large works, museums of the mineral fossils and natural curiosities of the district, showing specimens of the varieties of ironstone, with the formations described in which they are found, whether stratified or in vertical veins.
4. A monthly periodical, containing articles interesting and instructive to the mining population, in addition to the general news of the day.
5. The formation of local societies of overmen and other officers and intelligent workmen in the mines, to acquire information on the working of mines, ventilation, safety, and economy of mining in other districts.

Such are the propositions which Mr. Hedley urges on the attention of the coalowners and the Government; and, with a view to the effective development of the first, he proposes the judicious distribution of prizes, as practised with considerable success in South Staffordshire, as an honourable and powerful incentive to mental as well as physical activity. I cannot but express my approval of this Christian-like scheme, believing, as I do, that if it be honestly persevered in there will be no dearth ere long of individuals, brought up in the toils and in the dangers of the mines, who will be much more competent to cope successfully with the difficulties of applied science, than any who have been educated, received their sympathies and tendencies, modes of thought and action, within the sanctum of colleges and universities. I shall not attempt to wage a warfare against the scientific and literary halls and colleges of this highly favoured land, or weigh in the balance of Justice their advantages and disadvantages; so long as the recipients of these venerable seats of lore are satisfied with their own jurisdiction—the pulpit, the bar, and the senate; but when they step forth, as they do at present, robed in the majesty of self-conceit and inexperience, in order to direct, control, and stimulate, as they suppose, the channels of labour, then I conceive it to be the duty, not only of the workmen, but of the masters themselves, to check the advance of such arrogant assumptions and such matchless effrontery.

There are not wanting those who doubt of the success of the universities in educating the youth of our land. What have they done for the Church? Are her ministers more efficient than of yore? are our statesmen and noblemen more sagacious, intellectual, and honest than they were in the days of the Tudors? have they a greater hold on the affections and confidence of the people than had "time honoured Lancaster?" Do the highest and proudest sons of the universities and colleges occupy the majority of the seats in the temple of Fame, sitting amongst the instructors and benefactors of the country? Does not the system practised in these hallowed halls of science, while it fills the hopeful with the lore of the cultivators and explorers of science, undermine and finally destroy the physical power of the student, and thereby lay both his mental and his physical prowess prostrate and helpless? There can be, however, no doubt of the paramount importance of engrafting a useful education on the wholesome stem of labour; and I cannot refrain from thinking it would be an advantage to the health even of young gentlemen themselves, and add much to their physical comfort in after life, if they, too, would learn to perform some useful handicraft during the period assigned to the sovereignty of the pedagogue, instead of pining away their precious time in idleness or useless recreations, or, what is far worse, plunging with the giddiness and the exhuberance of youth into mischief, the consequences of which are frequently protracted and severe in years to come. The coal-owners and the ironmasters have only to encourage and foster, with a kindly hand and an affectionate aim, the development of science in connection with labour, then, I will predict, that improvements in every shape will dawn upon the primitive systems now in use in our coal mines; and, besides, when the intelligent workman comprehends the reciprocal duties between himself, his country, his Queen, and his employers, then strikes, which are accompanied with, and succeeded by, a long catalogue of appalling calamities, will be of unfrequent occurrence.

The second proposition supplies a handmaid of a most interesting and useful kind to support and stimulate the mental exertions of the workmen, and as such will be a valuable appendage to any scheme, the primary object of which is the promotion of intelligence amongst the colliers. It is proposed that these lectures should be as simple and as attractive as it is possible to make them, and, of course, divested of the mysterious garb of mathematical formulæ. On this latter point experience compels me to differ from Mr. Hedley. I contend there is nothing formidable in the acquisition of sufficient mathematical language to comprehend its practical application to the purposes of industry; and then, the language of pure science adds much clearness, and gives a definite aim to the exposition of chemical and mechanical subjects, which would be hoped for in vain without it. There can be no advantage in proclaiming to the miners that science and its manifold applications are readily accessible, and easily acquired; this is a serious mistake, and may be, perhaps, of some little use when applied to youths who have been dandled in carpeted drawing-rooms, and on mamma's soothing, effeminate, and affectionate lap, but cannot be of the slightest avail to those who have to rough it, and abide the pelting of the pitiless storm. These know well enough, from experience, that nothing really useful and desirable can be attained without continued and energetic application; that knowledge acquired rapidly, and at distant intervals, for the purposes of examination, soon evaporates in mid air, and rises from the unnatural depth to which it has been forced to float on the surface of party strife, without stability or definite aim. It is wrong, too, to suppose that education ceases when the duties of the pedagogue are over and past; the time now arrives for a youth to begin to feel his own insufficiency; he commences to learn that useful lesson, "to know that he knows nothing, and that he should know something." Both mental and physical activity must prevail, or no one can hope to reap an abundant harvest.

The pages of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons supply ample and copious evidence of the disastrous effects of the pseudo-science of the scientific viewers of the north, who, nevertheless, claim a superiority over their less boasting compeers, the bailiffs of the south, in respect to the scientific management of mines. There is not the shadow of a foundation for such an assumption; as I know, from personal acquaintance, that some of the best and most scientific miners of England are amongst the bailiffs and "butties" of the midland counties. Let the working miner, then, be taught, by precept and by demonstration, that no man, whatever may be his position and his precedents, ought to be allowed, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to express, much less to enforce into practice, an independent opinion respecting the great question of ventilation, without being thoroughly armed by mathematical knowledge of the highest order, and the fruits of a gradual development of the modes of thought and comparisons peculiar to the doctrines of absolute and relative magnitudes. If this lesson be clearly stated to the colliers, and they become convinced of its powerful efficacy and application, then, I affirm, there will soon be found many amongst them who will possess, by virtue of self-cultivation, sufficient knowledge of mixed and pure science to enable them to discuss, with ability and success, various scientific questions, the solutions of which are of first-rate importance to the advancement of mining.

I am far from thinking, however, that the calculus is an essential to a thorough and sound mathematical education; for the most part, it is purely mechanical. Geometry, plain and descriptive, being rich in artifice, invention, and comparison, will always be regarded as the most powerful auxiliary to practical mechanics, and the various purposes of industrial occupation. A student may learn to differentiate and integrate like a harlequin, and stumble precipitously over any enquiry which requires novel address and peculiar application of thought. It is no more necessary for practical men to become adepts in the subtleties of the differential and integral calculus to enable them to appropriate its richest results with economy, advantage, and with a masterly design, than it is for our legislators to comprehend the mysteries of spinning, weaving, the loom, and the shuttle, before they can appreciate the woollens and cottons of Yorkshire and Manchester. It is true that no mathematician would remain ignorant of such a powerful instrument of investigation as the calculus is acknowledged to be; still the elements of geometry, algebra, and trigonometry, are ample, and quite sufficient for practical men to avail themselves of the resources of the higher parts of mathematical and philosophical science.

With respect to the third proposition, there can be no doubt that reading-rooms and libraries will be a valuable boon to the education of the colliers, after they see the absolute necessity of learning to read and write—qualifications which every Englishman should blush not to possess, especially as the means for acquiring such useful and dignified arts are so multiplied and so effective as they are in the present day. Such an auxiliary as Mr. Hedley proposes would furnish a ready medium, by which an extensive mass of useful and entertaining information would be conveyed to the working population.

The fourth and fifth propositions, although they would be of great service in the cause of education, would still I fear be difficult of establishment. If a periodical could be successfully instituted on the broad principle of circulating facts of interest and importance, either political, literary, or scientific, and the masters and men would give it their cordial and energetic support, by interesting themselves in the contents of its pages, and contributing to its usefulness and circulation, then I have sanguine hopes of such an enterprise being crowned with signal success. It is gratifying to me to observe that Mr. Hedley states, that although the Government School of Mines at Jermyn-street, St. James's, is conducted by gentlemen of consummate ability, still it is too far removed from the locality of mining operations to be of much service; and that mining schools generally will be of little avail, unless they are local, and based entirely on the principle of admitting none but workmen to study those branches of science deemed essential to the successful development of mining operations. How is it possible, I ask, for a man to comprehend, or even appreciate, the ins and outs of any branch of industry who has not had some experience in its practical performance? The training of young men scientifically, apart from labour, for the management of men and mines, is as mischievous in its consequences as it is hopeless in its execution; for, depend upon it, neither science nor industry can be promoted by such a suicidal scheme.

In addition to the excellent propositions of Mr. Hedley, I would respectfully suggest, for the consideration of that gentleman, the desirability of extending the franchise to the man of toil who attains a certain literary and scientific standard, and discharges his duties, both public and social, with promptness and fidelity. Would not such a man be as valuable to the community as he who possesses a little material wealth, acquired by adulterations and other wicked practices, which are by no means uncommon in our borough populations? Such a man would be as likely to use his privilege as judiciously as he whose thoughts and actions are modified by, and receive their mission from, the principles of sordid gain.

In conclusion, I beg to recommend the report of Mr. Hedley to the serious consideration of all interested in the mining population, and I beg to state my conviction of the excellent manner by which his propositions and arguments are sustained, and to express my decided conviction that mining schools, apart from actual labour, cannot be productive of benefit, but are attended with a serious and positive evil. And the masters are much interested in opposing their introduction as any other parties connected with the coal mines. Is it not proverbial amongst men who think and observe, that the academic shades of England have little to boast of in comparison with the means adopted to maintain their tyrannical ascendancy? Are not the notorious clerical magnates of Worcester and [illegible] illustrative of this humiliating remark? And do they not show, [illegible] which will not be soon forgotten, or which cannot be mistaken, how mutual the collegiate system of training is in hurling the best and proudest institutions headlong to "bottomless perdition?" The working men are not idle spectators, nor unmindful of the heroic deeds of these venerable divines.—*Oct.* 28.

COAL MINER.

BRADFORD'S SEPARATORS.

SIR,—Can any of your readers give, through the medium of your Journal, a description of this apparatus? Professor Silliman, of the United States, appears to claim for it much merit; and if it is as perfect in its *modus operandi* and results as he describes, it might be advantageously introduced and employed in this country. The following remarks on the results of the machine occur in a report, by Professor Silliman, on the Bristol Copper Mine, dated in August last:—

"From Feb. 17 to April 21 (11 weeks), when only 17 of the machines were in action, 78,201 pounds of ore were separated by them in 1378 hours. This makes the hourly product of each machine $3\frac{1.03}{1000}$ pounds, $79\frac{272}{1000}$ pounds for a full day of 24 hours. From April 22 to July (13 weeks), 18 machines produced 102,925 pounds of ore in $1722\frac{1}{2}$ hours running time. The hourly produce of each machine for this period was, therefore, $3\frac{241}{1000}$ pounds of ore, or, for the full day, $77\frac{232}{1000}$ pounds. The average of these two products is $78\frac{55}{100}$ pounds per day for each machine if full time was run, of ore estimated at 30 per cent."

The stuff required to produce the ore is in the ratio of 15 of the former to 1 of the latter, and the actual loss in the tailings is stated not to exceed $5\frac{1}{10}$ to $6\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., or about $15\frac{1}{100}$ per cent of copper. G. I.

Oct. 30.

ASSAY OF GOLD ORES—THE NOUVEAU MONDE COMPANY.

SIR,—To prevent the continual replying to parties interested for the content[s] of fire assay, of the ores obtained from the Merced Mines, when in the occupation of the Nouveau Monde Mining Company, the following list is published:—

MOUNT OPHIR MINE ORES:—	Content per ton of 2000 lbs.					Per
Ores from D shaft	Ozs. 2	12	2	worth	$16·80	£3
ditto ditto	2	6	21	,,	$16·80	3
The heap called poor ore	3	12	0	,,	$15·66	3
Coarse stuff sifted from above after grinding.	1	7	12	,,	$14·40	2
Stuff from St. Edward's level	1	14	16	,,	$15·66	3
PINE TREE MINE ORES:—						
Ores of inclined shaft A, Pine Tree	Ozs. 11	5	0	worth	$15·66	£3
Second parcel, ditto	7	17	8	,,	$15·66	3
Ores from No. 1 level	4	8	8	,,	$15·66	3
JOSEPHINE MINE ORES:—						
9 tons 14 cwts. 42 lbs.	Ozs. 35	1	16	worth	$15·66	£3
103 lbs. of ore sent to the manager	5	17	14	—		4
59 lbs. brought to England by D. Fraser, Esq.	20	13	6	—		4
Waste of amalgamation works	2	13	12	worth	$15·66	3
ditto ditto	2	8	20	,,	$15·66	3

These are all the notes on the assays made per Messrs. Wass, Molitor, and [illegible] San Francisco, that I have; there was one made just before I left, of the ores from the Josephine Mine, by the same parties, which, if I recollect rightly, came out at 1 or 2 ozs. per ton. I was not personally acquainted with Messrs. Wass, Molitor, and Co.; but, being allowed once into their laboratory, I saw enough to convince me that they knew their business well. The assays were taken to them by parties who had no connection with them in any way, and most times they were only marked with other letters. The assays withheld from me by Mr. John Arthur Phillips were reported to me to have been considered as high,—more or less, I expected them of about [illegible] per ton, or rather more of those from the Pine Tree Mine, and those of Mount [illegible] as $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. per ton.

JOHN H. CLEM[illegible]

Gloucester-terrace, Church-lane, Kensington, Nov. 1.

MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT-IRON CANNON.

SIR,—No one can peruse the communication from Mr. Dundas, in your last Journal, respecting his wrought-iron cannon, without being pre-impressed with the high tone of liberal feeling in which that gentleman advocates the principle his wrought gun was constructed upon, nor the generous candour under which he entertains contrary opinion. I, therefore, feel the greatest deference in continuing the controversy, although more induced, in reply, to dissect the objections he has raised, assured of their reception in a perfectly conciliatory spirit. I can assure Mr. D. that I am devoid of all personal interest in the subject, having a lesser regard for means to be employed than to effectiveness, economy, and endurance of the piece, so that, in the end, we may eliminate the construction of that piece of ordnance, Mr. Dundas proposes to accomplish in a purely national spirit, and which I cordially

In the first instance, Mr. Dundas states "that he does not think my objections except in theory: they might have wrought in the delicate construction of a [illegible] nometer, but would hardly be considered in the putting together of a steam-[illegible] or in the forming of a gun to throw a shot 1000 lbs. weight." Under either of circumstances my answer is the same. Does the objection to Mr. Dundas's gun in theory? If so, I apply the axiom—Whatever is theoretically wrong can be demonstrated to be practically right. No integral portion of a chronometer together in disjointed parts, saving the compensation balance. In this, [illegible] tainly are employed, but not welded, nor exposed to concussion or explosion; comparison will not apply. If the theory of the manufacture of a 9-pounder [illegible] be wrong (which weighs 17 cwts.), it cannot possibly be right in a 68-pounder (which weighs 5 tons), or in the discharge of a shot 1000 lbs. weight; and so *vice versâ*, although numerous defects may be compensated for by thicknesses repeated until adequate resistance of the shock is obtained, and bursting rendered impossible. Clumsy expedient may, on the smaller scale, atone for many defects. The every cannon ought to be, whether the due amount of strength has been obtained from its relative weight of material. If addition after addition of thickness [illegible] repeated upon a gun of the calibre of a 9-pounder, the same operation could consistently performed upon a 68-pounder, until all explosive power (stated to be upon the square inch) becomes set at defiance.

Mr. Dundas further remarks:—"Now, as care is taken to heat the rings only to expand them, without in the slightest measure destroying their density or [illegible] matters not one jot whether one be heated a few degrees more or less than its bour lying beside it in the same furnace; and, provided the rings are exactly same size before heating as on cooling, they return, of course, to the same [illegible] ture, they consequently regain precisely the same relative sizes." He conclu[illegible] denying *in toto* that, by numerous jointings, the risk and liabilities of fracture multiplied. "The very fact," Mr. Dundas adds, "of being able to examine each of the gun enables him to reject any one in which a flaw is found to exist, and which in a large mass, might escape detection; while each sound portion of the gun will form *a whole perfectly homogeneous*, and altogether sound, all liability of fracture being thereby diminished, instead of being increased."

How an integral and "perfectly homogeneous" structural whole can possibly obtained by the extrinsic combination of certain totally distinct, disunited, and parts, I am at a loss even to conjecture. The intrinsic quality of homogeneity inherent by reason of the mere contact of disjointed bodies, as I understand the but through the means of a thorough, real, and actual incorporation and agreement of the constituent parts which form the whole. It is upon this first point that I differ from Mr. Dundas, or mistake his principle, and misunderstand his terms of its attainment wherein we differ, since that which is incoherent can never one sound and cohesive mass. Hence my second objection—viz., the incoherence the entire body.

I have already stated, in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 6, that the proposition construction of cannon formed of four bars, placed longitudinally, edge to radiated in segments, hooped together by a series of iron rings, expanded by and compressed by cooling, theoretically speaking, appears in principle to tremely accurate, and we will admit that these rings, in series, may be graduated as to give increased strength, weight, and thickness, where those essentials are wanted. The objection, therefore, which I hold to this principle of construction applies to neither the substance nor position in which the bars and appendages placed, but to the many multiplied contingencies of both manufacture and [illegible] and the various unequal expansions and contractions to which the latter, [illegible] plicated heatings and re-heatings, must be subjected. To the laminated and [illegible] thickness of the rings, "piled series upon series" upon the gun, joining each but not jointed, covering but not incorporated, circumferences mutually dependent on each other but not aggregated, all of which are made of flat bar-iron, welded every joint, liability of fracture, I contend, is increased by this complication under general circumstances; unequal contractions will result, whatever precautions may be used. The heating the rings "only enough to expand" will necessarily deprive them of much of the contractile power of which they are capable, and if [illegible] under a higher degree of heating would materially tend to consolidate the fabric of the gun, provided the welded joints would stand the strain, at which however skilfully they may be united, I anticipate weakness must arise. [illegible] contractions, I contend, imply unequal strength, and the unequal and expansive of gunpowder applied under explosion will assuredly determinate towards the spot. I, therefore, with all deference to Mr. Dundas, beg to submit that, if the exercise of so capricious and uncertain a force the resistance of the explosive gunpowder has to be encountered, theory should be the condition precedent. multiplication of the liabilities of accident are to diminish the causes of failure incoherence be the substitute for cohesive force, if the heterogeneous mass described can form the cannon, the "entire whole of which shall be perfectly [illegible] geneous, and altogether sound," it is only actual experiment which can decide the point at issue between abstract theory and those principles of construction which have resulted, not from extensive practice in their manufacture, but

reproduction of the primitive formation of that piece of artillery which ed the arcobuels or tubular bow of the ancients (the original type of cannon), which numerous examples are now extant. YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

PORPHYRY—THE NEW MINING SCHOOL.

—My attention has just been directed to a letter in your Journal of last week, d "Alumina in Soapstone," in which it is said that I can find only traces of in porphyry; that mineralogical ignorance is not confined to our miners, but found among those who profess to teach them; and, finally, that if we are to have a school for mining purposes, we ought to have men to teach us who the character of minerals, and can tell us what they are composed of at sight. urely at a loss to know why I have incurred the wrath of the "Old Miner," ourse. I have never professed to teach miners, nor am I connected with any of mining. The schools of mining lately established in London and elsewhere st as delusions, the offspring of German and not of British minds; and I firmly that mining, like all other branches of industry, requires no Government aid, it will succeed best when left to its own resources. I have not seen the of the *Mining Journal* referred to by your hasty correspondent, but presume referring to alumina in soapstone, he alludes to a short note recently pub- by me in the *Philosophical Magazine*, on the serpentine porphyry of the Lizard. correspondent has lost the whole point of my remarks; I was well aware that porphyry contains abundance of alumina, and I there asserted, what I now , that the serpentine porphyry of Landewednach is not felspar porphyry, and s little or no alumina. I can assure the "Old Miner" that he has mistaken n, and that he has not encountered a mining professor—least of all, a professor vernment School of Mines. I know Cornwall well, and feel compelled to add have never met with incivility or unfairness from a Cornishman, excepting Old Miner."—*Trinity College, Dublin, Oct.* 30. SAMUEL HAUGHTON.

THE MINING SCHOOL AT TRURO.

—Whilst perusing the Journal of the 20th, I was forcibly struck by a remark James Stephens, as it shows a great want of practical and theoretical mining ledge on his part, and cannot fail to wound one's feeling, constituted as I am, ignorance is made bliss, and bold enough to make such assertions (through the mining organ) as the following:—"It is only for the miner to study Mr. Ennor's ks on practical mining, and he would have no occasion to go to Truro to the School." It is evident Mr. Stephens considers that science, stamped on prac- mining, cannot benefit its possessor, and this, in my opinion, proves that his ledge of mining is very limited indeed, and the less he writes or says on the sub- he better, as we do not require teachers with itching ears.

certain that I shall be only expressing the views of all intelligent miners, when that if the Truro School be properly conducted it will prove a great blessing mining world, so far as it stamps science on a practical mining knowledge, be- experience has long since shown all unbiassed miners that they have been ailed by science being brought to bear on mining, which could never have the case unless there were parties who knew something of the spirit of that which ower;" and I beg to assure Mr. Stephens that those practicals who have stamped very limited knowledge of science on their practice far excel those who are practical—say, an able, penetrating tributer only. Go, for instance, into Corn- and view a set of tributers, consisting of any number of able practicals as com- and let one of them not only be a thorough practical like the rest, but under- some of those things alone disclosed by Science, and all hands, you will per- will give up to him, even as a practical, and you will find him taking the lead matters, because in some respects, even as a workman, he cannot fail to be be- by science; and, with Mr. Hobson, I am fully persuaded the more of science ssessed the better engines will be manufactured by the Cornish engineers; ld should rejoice were "Coal Miner" appointed one of the tutors at the Truro ution for learning miners, &c.

conclusion, I beg to inform Mr. Stephens that everything of practical utility to Capt. Ennor has directed the attention of the miner is absolutely necessary to stence of an able miner, and was taught hundreds of years before Capt. Ennor's and even his wildest theories were dreamt of and advocated by men of similar yet it has only done its own part, leaving Science its own work yet to perform. easure, *Nov.* 1. A PRACTICAL MINER.

THE CORNISH SCHOOL OF MINES.

—With due deference to the mathematical attainments of the Rev. A. W. Hob- must excuse my differing from his opinion on engineering and mining matters. dmit the great importance of educating, and giving a more efficient education ining and engineering communities; but, I think, after they have acquired knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, and algebra, the sooner they are sent to pective workshops the better. It is from this early practical training that neers have acquired such celebrity, and not from the study of the higher de- of mathematics. I have yet to learn the great practical benefit which has been e effected by the aid of the so much vaunted differential calculus. Such train- be useful for teachers and lecturers, but extreme scholastic training has failed in forming a good practical man.

notorious fact that professors of mathematics have an "overweening confi- in themselves and their doctrines, whereas engineers are never satisfied, never perfection, always inventing and discovering, and improving works of utility. atical students are led to suppose that the working engineers are a very ig- t of people, that they do everything by guess work or the rule of thumb, although some of them can work problems in geometry and algebra, yet as not sufficiently versed in the calculus they cannot possess a proper compre- of the steam-engine.

have a great number of such students (versed in the calculus) amongst our en- ng staff, but we have not yet found one indicating any superiority, or, indeed, to the so-called ignorant men. Rather the reverse; we find that too much does not appear to suit practical application. I agree with your able cor- dent, "Coal Miner," that it is in vain to attempt to engraft arts or a substitute ctical experience, upon science by lectures, &c. It will not do; it will injure ds of young men, make them presumptious and worthless for engineering and . What we want is, to improve the scientific training of our working engineers ines, in the neighbourhood of their daily vocation, by means of day and night ls, lectures, and reading rooms, so that both may go on together on an efficient nomical system.

ent did state that his engine was perfect, and could not be improved, the idea have proceeded from insufficient practical experience at that early period in the of the steam-engine, and his depending too much on the perfection of his ical doctrines, and, perhaps, the calculus.

eless parade and more useful scientific instruction is wanted to give confidence public of the value of the new institution, and I would recommend the Rev. A. son and his colleague to adapt their instruction to the actual necessities of our and miners.—*Hayle, Oct.* 24. AN ENGINEER.

THE TAVISTOCK TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NICHOLLS.

—Those who fully know the friendly, kind, liberal, and philanthropic disposi- Mr. Nicholls, would be fraught with indignation on any one attempting to im- his character, or lower him in the estimation of the public. I can assure your ous correspondent that the mining populace of Tavistock have too much dis- to allow themselves to confer unjust and unmerited respect on any one. The able position alone which Mr. Nicholls has, by his own indefatigable, perse- industry, attained entitles him to our respect and admiration. And that he ered unflinching, invaluable services in promoting the mining interests, affording labour, the source of happiness, to hundreds of his fellow-beings, deny?

ll, again, be asked if he had rendered himself remarkable for any favour con- the mining population?—if he had distinguished himself for the intellectual and improvement of the miners or their children?—if he had, by his personal or mechanical genius, achieved any scientific triumph whereby the physical of the miners were lessened?—if he had, in times of want and scarcity of labour, himself in giving employment to the industrial poor, by opening or working other sources of industry?—I, for one, answer—Yes. JOSEPH COLLOM.

, *Cumberland, Oct.* 30.

LADY BERTHA MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

—Those who know Mr. Peet personally, no doubt, have noticed his excitable erious movements, and those who have not had the gratification will con- he has leaped at conclusions rather prematurely. My letter, published in rnal of the 20th Oct., did not charge him with any act of injustice to the ders, nor was there any attempt to "blacken his reputation," but merely an ation desired as to the cause of the extraordinary proceedings which had oc- although I might have asked him if he could not discover the presence of Lady Bertha, as he did in Tremollett Downs. A man's moral, intellectual, ific attainments are his own personal acquirements, and if any stain darkens character it is by his own individual act, and he alone is accountable for his mis- It is not my desire to occupy your columns, to the preclusion of matter portant to your general readers, but as some reply to Mr. Peet's letter, in your of last week, will be deemed necessary, I enter at once upon the case—Cap- Secretary.

In the price of the Lady Bertha shares took place a day or two previous to the 13th Oct., when the captain's report, published that day, gives a fa- account of the mine. On the 14th, not referring to any of his previous let- Peet writes a private letter to his office, stating that the ore was merely a to suspected;" and to afford the clearest demonstration to the deputy-secre- plied a rough sketch of the operations, showing that the both ends and the were nothing but "mundic," with the following remarks:—"* * * About centre of the bunch, the ore was good." * * * "The ore below here is , being mixed with mundic so much." * * * "We broke a rock of ore poor for ore." On the 16th a shareholder received a letter from the cap- ing that "the 10 fm. level east was worth 5 tons, and the 10 west from 2½ per fm." &c., and hastening to the office to furnish the information. The said, "If you will let me see your letter, I will show you what I have got." change took place, and the party left deeply confounded, with the full convic- either the captain or secretary misrepresented the mine, and the shares fell as low as 12s. 6d. per share. On the 18th and 19th, Capt. Metherell visited and reports—"I assure you they have a splendid lode in both ends; the will turn out all of 5 tons per fm., the western end 2½ to 3 tons, and the gether better than I expected to see it. I should think they have got about t surface, all from driving 2 fms. east and 10 ft. west."

the 18th Mr. Peet was there, with Captains Northey, Neale, Trewceke, and and writes to the office a letter diametrically opposite to Capt. Goss's opi- having a copy I will not venture particulars). Although Capt. Northey the lode east was worth 3 tons, or 30*l.* per fm., or good 6 tons, at 5*l.* per fm.," in his weekly report, dated the same day (18th), says "The lode in the worth 5 tons per fm., and in the west 2½ to 3 tons." Capt. J. Sims, an old mmenced practical miner, states that he visited and inspected the mine on the herefore a report, published in the *Mining Journal* of the 27th. Capt. Goss, er dated the 29th, says—"I have measured the ground that has been sunk since we first had yellow ore, and find it to be 11 fathoms 1 foot 11 inches, which I have sampled 36 tons of ore, and have now at surface 14 tons of dressed ssed, making 50 tons, which is very near averaging 5 tons per fm. I have ton of mundic, and hope to sample 40 tons for November month, making ore in three months."

mit that the present prospects of the mine have nothing to do with the se- condemnatory correspondence up to the 18th Oct., but give the opinions of conversant with practical mining than Mr. Peet.

formation of the company," says Mr. Peet, "I managed to take from the for myself and friends, 1000 shares," &c. Should I be deemed too inquisi- re to ask Mr. Peet what he paid for the shares, and how much he "ma- ain from his "friends" for that portion he supplied to those favoured with his friendship? I should not have put the question, but from his declaring that the "secretary is not the paid servant dealing in shares." But I take it, Mr. Editor, that if a man buys shares at one price, and sells them at a better, he is clearly a dealer in shares.

Mr. Peet's difficulties, last week, excited your sympathy; and, Mr. Editor, you kindly undertook a justification, or rather a palliation, of his conduct, on his laying before you an *ex parte* statement, favourable only to his own views. Would it not have been more laudable had you said to him—"Mr. Peet, we think it would have been more to your credit, as secretary of several mines, to have attended to your official duties, instead of running about the country, interfering in matters you are wholly unacquainted with;"—and, pointing to your editorial pen, "There is our whip, and if secretaries do not attend to their's, we shall consider it our duty to have recourse to its use?"—*City, Nov.* 1. A SHAREHOLDER.

LADY BERTHA MINE.

SIR,—The inconsistencies and contradictions that have lately appeared, relative to Lady Bertha Mine, must cause many to form unfavourable opinions; but when we see the signatures of fifteen sharebrokers and dealers in mining shares asking the question whether the mine is worth anything or not, one naturally enquires what has become of that class of individuals who stile themselves mining reporters? Are they all so busy that no one can be found to visit Lady Bertha, and tell the shareholders a simple story? or is it that the Londoners have no confidence in the perpetrators of quaint crochets and egotistical absurdities, and that a honest mining reporter is as difficult to find as it was in the time of Diogenes?

I am not myself in the habit of reporting on mines gratuitously; but, as this has become a public matter, and a public difficulty, I have no objection to give the public a plain, disinterested report about Lady Bertha, provided I receive an authority to inspect from a sufficient number of shareholders, to show me that it is the truth, and nothing but the honest truth, they unanimously want. JOHN CALVERT.

189, *Strand, Nov.* 1.

COMPANIES FOR PURCHASING DIVIDEND STOCK.

SIR,—In the Journal of Oct. 20, I observe that Mr. Ennor notices a prospectus for forming a company to purchase shares in dividend and promising mines. As the plan is so similar to one which has been several years under consideration by a few very influential merchants, and which is now far advanced towards maturity, a general view of its plans may be useful to others, and, even if copied, cannot affect so gigantic an undertaking as the Consolidated Mining Association.

There are at present 37 foreign dividend-paying mines, the owners of which are under contract to transfer the whole of their interest in the said mines, and take in exchange the shares of the Consolidated Company. These mines represent a capital of 170,000*l.*, and will be incorporated into the company at a rate proportional to the dividends they pay—that is, they will have a representative of capital in the company's shares to bring the average of their dividends to 15 per cent. Simultaneously with the completion of the several contracts pending, there will be issued to the public 3000*l.* value of shares at par; afterwards, at two fixed periods, 60,000*l.* worth more shares will be sold, by public auction, at whatever premium they will fetch. The chief bulk of the capital will be invested in the purchase of shares in such dividend mines as meet the approval of the committee of management, some portion being reserved for progressive and promising mines.

This company has every feature of success about it; for, not only will it start as a dividend-paying concern, but, by the rules laid down for the government of its speculations, it must become intrinsically more valuable every year.

189, *Strand, Nov.* 1. JOHN CALVERT.

THE MINING PROTECTIONIST SOCIETY—"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."

SIR,—As, in your Journal of Oct. 20, your readers were favoured with Mr. Ennor's project for a "Mining Protectionist Society," with a capital of 50,000*l.*, will you permit me to express my appreciation of his sympathy for the many victims of duplicity in the different towns which have been patronised by Mr. Ennor's visits.

I greatly rejoice that, in the rich fertility and vast profundity of his cogitations, he has evolved the antidote which is to possess such talismanic power against all future trickery and deception. The scheme is certainly not altogether Utopian, though the primary impediment to its practical development might be the want of the "honest man." While preparing to adopt the example of Diogenes, in quest of that desirable phenomenon, I was fortunately directed towards Wiveliscombe, and, mentally regarding the sage of that favoured oasis, ejaculated, *Ecce homo* who is to prelude and establish the Mining Milennium!—for, in addition to his reputation for vast geological researches, he is by many viewed with awe and veneration for holding mysterious communion with gnomes and magnates from the dominions of Pluto. So now let it be hoped that the close-fisted agriculturist and the enterprising manufacturer may safely embark, and realise their 15 to 20 per cent.; though, for my own part, not being one of those who idolise Mr. Ennor as a resuscitated Solon, nor of the less sanguine and splenitic class who apply to him the vile epithet of *Poggi*, I shall, however, be glad to witness the success of his mission.

History informs us of patriots and heroes who have risen to the salvation of their country, and so may Mr. Ennor serve the mining interest; and, if not distinguished by a testimonal, may one and all "hail him with deserved acclaim," and say this man "transcends his father's fame."—*Gunnis Lake, Oct.* 31. E. S——.

THE GREAT MINING PROTECTIONIST SOCIETY.

SIR,—I am very glad that the day has dawned upon the mining world when it is to be protected by a society, solely devoted to the purpose, and, if rightly based and managed, as I hope it will be, I have not a shadow of a doubt but that the twofold object aimed at will be accomplished in such a manner as the great bulk of people little think of—viz., to enable the capitalist to put out his money without fear, and at the same time secure great profits to those who may constitute such a noble association.

It would appear from the letter of your able correspondent, "G. D.," that he is fully aware of all the steps to be pursued by the Great Mining Protectionist Society; and I dare say he is connected with the same—at least, I hope so, because I think his late communications have proved him a very clever gentleman; and whether or not a practical miner, I am fully persuaded he knows much of mining, and would exactly fit such a society as that named—to have a hand in the management.

I entirely agree with "G. D.," that unless there be at the head a gentleman possessed of general mining information, able in financial arrangements, sensitive of the value and power of money, characterised by foresight, &c., all the practical aid in the world would fail to answer the proposed end. I am also fully persuaded that, unless the agents (practical men) be good miners, possessing much candour and judgment, they would be unsuitable for such a noble association.

It is a well-known fact that many able practicals have spun out such a length of theory as is incompatible with anything as yet seen in the earth as regards minerals; and not only so, but have gone so far as to condemn districts which they themselves acknowledge never having thoroughly examined. Now, it is evident that such characters, with such preconceived, ambitious notions, would be altogether unsuited to advise, generally speaking, on mining matters, and, therefore, would not be competent agents for the Protectionist Mining Association.

It is to be regretted that there are many parties selected to report on mines who know but little of the business, and, being unable to judge of the merits or demerits of property, conclude that they cannot err, or that the parties who depute them are not likely to think so, if they condemn the concern; and hence many promising mines are crushed even in embryo, which is an evil fully as great as overrating the prospects, because the latter is always received with some degree of caution, and not unfrequently a second person immediately called to inspect the same property; but if condemned, it is very frequently wound up at once.

I should think it would not be a bad plan to select the agents from those best calculated to enter into the spirit of the society's plan, and who are best qualified to point out, by private letter, a course likely to benefit the company most; but, on trial, should such not be found to be as useful to work as to plan, I would say, cast him or them overboard, and try others. In this district we await, with some interest, further communications in development of this plan, from its able advocate, "G. D."

Wicklow, Oct. 28. A MINE AGENT.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—The communication of "An Inspector" did not come to my notice until very recently, to which I beg to reply that his complaints as regards reports, &c., are without foundation. Besides those published in your Journal, there are lengthy reports sent to the secretary of the company at least once a month, from whom any information may be had. The writer states that we have only 30 men at work, whereas we have had no less than (including surface labourers of all descriptions) four times that number. To the statement that 300 men ought to be at work, I should say that he had better be guided by those who undoubtedly know better about that than himself. Why did he not bring his supposed grievances forward at the half-yearly general meeting, on the 3d inst.? where I was present, and should have been glad to have met those charges. Few mines have been inspected oftener by unconcerned and practical men, the general tenor of whose reports is totally different from the statements of "An Inspector."

In conclusion, I beg to inform him that good management does not consist in writing reports. I have also to request him, when he again brings my character and abilities before the public in the manner he has done, he will pay a little attention to truth.

Oct. 30. GEORGE RICKARD.

ESGAIR MWYN MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I noticed in your Journal of last week a report from Capt. Rowe on this mine, wherein he states 1000*l.* is required to give it anything like a fair trial; in fact, he says they have not yet seen the bottom. I think I might fairly ask if this is not a deplorable specimen of mine management? Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Josiah Hitchins, and myself, examined this mine expressly for these proprietors, about five years since. When in Wales I had an old section of the sett put into my hands, showing the mine as sunk by shammel winzes to about 40 fms. below the adit. Judging from this section of the workings, the ore appears to be inclining west. This lode about the ore ground has the most lode-like appearance of any I have seen in Cardiganshire, and is certainly worthy of a fair trial, as it is evident the ancients extracted immense quantities of lead from this mine, or it never could have paid them.

I might interest your readers by remarking on their ancient mode of working. First, they drove an adit into the hill on the course of the lode, then they cross-cut off into the country some 12 or 14 fms., when they commenced a perpendicular shaft, and cut a whim round underground in this cross-cut. After cutting the lode, they continued to sink by shammel winzes. To work a mine in this way, they certainly must have have had a good lode going down, but it now appears that no one has ever seen the bottom since the ancients left it. From what I could judge by examining the lode in the adit, it is like most of the Cardigan lead deposits—good bunches for about 50 or 60 fms. in length. The ore ground is plainly shown in the adit, which clearly proves the eastern ground to be of no value.

I ever considered there was but one economical way to work this mine to ensure a profit, and that is to sink the ancient shaft, and extend levels only to about the length of their bunch, taking care to throw out cross-cuts to see they do not miss what they call the Hospital deposit. To have done this, and have seen what the mine was, would have taken from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.*, which would have been quite sufficient. If it proved a productive mine, crushing machinery, &c., would have followed. Now, I tell them they have wilfully wasted five years of valuable time. What money they have spent some unlucky shareholder may inform us: and they now turn round and tell us they have not yet seen the bottom, and that 1000*l.* more is required to do so. Surely this company will not throw out hints about giving up such a promising mine as this appears to be, because they allowed themselves to be duped by some knave or fool.

About two years since I was again called on to examine this mine for the lessor, when I found a man managing who knew more of putting in ovens than he did about driving levels; he refused to allow me to see the mine, but I saw as healthy a pile of ore at the surface as I ever saw in any part of Wales. If the company even now, at the eleventh hour, begin at the right end, they have still a chance, as I know they have now an active agent on the mine to carry it out; he accompanied me underground in many of the Welsh lead mines. I have no doubt he and Captain Rowe are willing and able to give you and the public plans and estimates as to what they could do for the 1000*l.* required.

In conclusion, I might remark that nearly every fourth mine I see is managed not one iota better than Esgair Mwyn, and I might fairly say that one-third of the money is spent in mining uselessly, for want of proper plans and estimates at the commencement.—*Wiveliscombe, Oct.* 30. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN, AND CAPT. ROGERS.

SIR,—By the report of the last meeting in this mine, I see there is some misunderstanding between Capt. Thomas, of Dolcoath, and Capt. Rogers, as to the dam ordered to be erected by the former. It would seem that the committee, or some of the shareholders, were not quite satisfied with Capt. Rogers's management of the mine, and some few months ago called in Capt. Thomas, who was to superintend it for, I believe, six months. From almost the first time of Capt. Thomas visiting the mine the two seemed to have disagreed, and anything ordered by the one is objected to by the other. Now, this is a great pity, and if the shareholders do not at once have a stop put to it, our property, which is now becoming valuable, with some prospects of dividends, having made a profit of 300*l.* on the last three months' workings, will be lost to us. I am pleased to find Mr. James Wolferstan has been requested to appoint an independent party to visit and report upon the mine, but I cannot help expressing an opinion that Capt. Rogers seems desirous of having the entire management of it himself, and will not concur in any suggestions from others; and I am confirmed in this opinion from the remark he makes in his last report, which says—"The mine is now in a good state of working, and if it had not been interfered with by officious parties, would have been doing much better than at present." This looks a good deal like jealousy, and it will be for the shareholders to decide at the special meeting to be held to receive the report, what course we shall take; and I trust every shareholder who can will attend.—*Oct.* 30. A SHAREHOLDER.

JOBBING SECRETARIES.

SIR,—Mining speculators have been from time to time loud and earnest in their complaints of the want of good faith and plain straightforward dealing on the part of mine agents and brokers; and there can be no doubt that such complaints are in a great degree well founded, and that remedial measures are becoming more and more necessary. It seems to me that speculators themselves are not entirely without blame in the matter; for if they were more frequently and more authoritatively to call for information relative to the management, progress, &c., of the mines they are interested in, they would less frequently have to regret their selection of those for investment. But at this time I wish to call your more particular attention to the great and increasing evils arising from a system originating with the adventurers themselves, and which (to an extent they little suspect) prejudices alike their own interests, as well as those of agents and brokers; I allude to the practice of appointing share-jobbing secretaries. The business of mine secretary is quite a separate and distinct one from that of buying and selling shares, and can never be carried on by the same person without jeopardising, to a greater or less extent, the interests of proprietors. A secretary, as a matter of course, is constantly in possession of exclusive information, which gives him the opportunity of filling his own pockets at the expense alike of adventurers, agents, brokers, and others. Indeed, it not unfrequently happens that a broker or agent has no choice between refusing business and acquiescing in, or at least refraining from exposing, practices which all honest men must condemn. It would operate very powerfully towards imparting a healthy tone to the market if the share ledgers were regularly submitted to the inspection of shareholders at their meetings, and a concise account of all transfers printed and embodied with the periodical reports. If parties interested will only take up the matter in earnest, and you will aid them with your valuable co-operation, we may soon hope to be rid of so crying an evil as these jobbing secretaries. H. B. RYE.

77, *Old Broad-street, Nov.* 2.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

SIR,—How disgraceful it is to all concerned to see this fine property in a dead fix. This state of affairs is owing to a combination of conflicting interests, consisting of money lenders, builders, and needy solicitors. I shall now point out to the bondholders the shoals which surround them in abundance. Let them bear this in mind, that Mackenzie and the other builders, having received from the commissioners the sum of 512,000*l.* in bonds instead of cash, as they were promised, have the option to pay off the mortgage within five years also in bonds, which is nothing more than equitable, as this breach of faith cost them upwards of 70,000*l.* loss in the first instance. It is now their interest to keep them depreciated as much as possible, in order to enable them to buy within five years 512,000*l.* of bonds for a mere song, and, therefore, they keep aloof till 1859 has passed. The necessities of poor holders have compelled them to sell at a loss of nine-tenths of the capital, and several bonds of 1000*l.* each have been sold within the past week at 100*l.* each. The wedge may, however, be driven too far, and, ere long, some capitalists may quietly step in and spoil sport by buying up bonds, which would soon double their present values on an active demand. I believe the houses now to be worth 300,000*l.* to-day, as they were thought by the commissioners to be worth 704,000*l.*, when they consented to advance two-thirds of that sum to the builders. Let the bondholders arouse themselves from their apathy, and bring their houses into a state for mortgaging. If they will not do this themselves, *pro rata*, let them admit the public on certain terms. With 250,000*l.* cash, I believe this valuable property may be preserved from wreck and ruin. A company ought instantly to be formed, with limited liability, to expedite the completion of the streets, by which ground rents would speedily be realised on property not now built on, and the value would be enormously augmented. I should divide the capital of the new company in shares of 10*l.* each; and give to each holder of a 500*l.* bond 10 new shares of 10*l.* each paid up; and, of course, give the 1425 bonds the option and preference, in the first instance, to take up their *pro rata* proportion of 17½ shares each, on paying at the rate of 10*l.* per share. Thus the capital of the new company would be composed as follows:—

13,964 shares given to old bondholders, at 10*l.* each	£139,640
25,000 shares issued to the public, at 10*l.* each.....	250,000=£389,640

I admit the old bonds at 200*l.* each for 1000*l.*, and think this a fair and equitable value to all concerned; all would be mutually benefited in a year or two. Houses in flats are every day becoming more in vogue. I now conclude, giving some estimates as a guide to those interested.

I.		Per annum.
Value of buildings pledged to commissioners.....		£25,000
Of which must be deducted—		
For ground rent	£4100	
Interest on mortgages, 140,000*l.* at 5 per cent.	7000	
Interest on advances to finish them, 50,000*l.* at 5 per cent.	2500=	13,600
Nett per annum		£11,400
(On 400,000*l.* debt in bonds, 2¾ per cent. per annum.)		

II.		
Houses, 25,000*l.* per annum at 16 years' purchase	£400,000	
Deduct mortgages	£140,000	
Money to be advanced to finish them	50,000=	190,000= £210,000
Or if they are valued at 18 years' purchase		£260,000

III.		Per annum.
Ground rents covered, about		£ 6,000
Ground rents uncovered, about		15,000= £21,000
Value at 30 years	£630,000	
Mortgages	£280,000	
To pay.....	50,000=	330,000
Nett value		£300,000, to meet 250,000*l.* bonds.

Tables I. and II. show what may be done with even an advance of 50,000*l.*, or about 35*l.* on each 500*l.* bond. In spite of the present extraordinary combination, I foretell that the crisis is passed, and that better times are looming in the distance. It only requires the formation of counter-combinations of independent bondholders, with a full determination to steer clear of all jobbery, and whose sole aim would be to permanently increase the value of their shares. H. GUEDALLA.

Gresham Club, Nov. 1.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS.

SIR,—The recent advertisement of the directors is unfair towards the public, and I will keep silence no longer. It is now nearly two years since Mr. Coles Child and myself agitated and got together a committee of investigation. We have authority from 25,000 shares out of the 49,000 which are out, to commence legal proceedings against the directors, and to ask from these shares 6d. each, but up to the present time have not done so. The Chairman went out to Australia at the time I was at Constantinople, and my colleagues inform me they were not cognisant of his intention of going till he was far away. This is acting in concert with a vengeance. Why was not the fact advertised at the time, instead of being kept from the shareholders till the 10th October? It is stated that the arrangements have the unqualified approval of the committee of investigation. Nothing can be further from the fact. Let every one answer for himself, but I will speak out. It is maintained that no one who has not signed the "cost-book" ought to know the present position of this concern; but I maintain the contrary, and give the following details, obtained from a friend of Col. Macqueen's, to which I challenge contradiction. I candidly confess I see no end of the affair but a Chancery suit, of which I hope to live to see the end. The number of shares out is 49,000, of 1*l.* each. Macqueen has had 13,000, Rogers 26,000, and cash 10,000*l.* To complete the purchase of the Segenhoe estate, the title of which has been in town seven months, 39,000*l.* more must be paid. The directors have also made a contract with Mr. Rogers for the royalty, which, although it looks extravagant at the first blush, yet is nothing very extraordinary, when it is considered that the cake has to be divided into slices. He only gave for it 5000*l.*, and re-sold it to the company for 45,000*l.* His contract is 70,000*l.*? for—1. The royalty.—2. The annuity of 800*l.* a year.—3. The 1000*l.* bond. The estate is undoubtedly of great value, and did it belong to me I could have sold it repeatedly, a twelvemonth ago. Unless Rogers and Macqueen both abate their demands, the former enormously and the latter to some extent, no fresh capital will ever be raised. There is a terrible complication in the whole affair—1. Rogers claims of Macqueen some of the 39,000*l.*, on the fee for the entirety of his interests.—2. By the death of Colonel Macqueen, who died in 1854, the estate is re-leased for 800*l.* a year.—3. The bond of 10,000*l.*, payable to the representatives in about five years, was not charged on the estate, whatever is said to the contrary. I have spent more time and money on this concern than any of the others. The shares are now only worth 3s. to 3s. 6d. each. H. GUEDALLA.

Nov. 1.

CULCHOTE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Heavy as continuous calls, for the purpose of carrying on an undertaking, may fall upon the unfortunate shareholders, I cannot but think that, had this company been so constituted as to have given the directors or the shareholders, at a general meeting, the power to have made a call, the difficulties in which the company is now placed would have been materially lessened. The latest reports from the mining agent and superintendent at the mines are decidedly more favourable than any before received, and it appears that the question as to whether the adventure shall prove remunerative or ruinous rests on the expenditure of 2000*l.* or 3000*l.* additional capital. At the meeting, on Monday last, at which I was present, it was proposed to raise 10,000*l.* by mortgaging the company's property, to pay what the company is in debt, and carry on the concern for six months longer, by which time it is expected that the returns will pay cost. Now, providing this money be raised, although, under present circumstances, I much doubt if it can, it will but add to the number of those undertakings in which the profits are for a lengthened period eaten up by the interest paid on borrowed money, thus depriving the original shareholders of their quota for some time after they would otherwise receive it. Several shareholders appeared

willing to subscribe, to prevent a loan being required, and I may add that I should be quite ready to pay my part in proportion as I hold shares. Were each one interested to do the same, we should not only be independent of a loan, but by one or two easy contributions should be enabled so far to develope our property as to obtain from it a fair interest, if not a handsome reward, for our outlay. A. L.

City, Oct. 31.

MINING IN NORTH WALES—No. II.—CAMBRIAN MINES.

SIR,—Having heard many reports of the CAMBRIAN MINES, and some rather of a conflicting nature, I resolved at this time to visit them, after seeing the PRINCE OF WALES, that I might judge for myself; and having met Capt. Hogan, the resident agent of the mines, and communicated my wishes to him, he very kindly accompanied me through the mines. The result of my notes, during this examination, I now embody in this notice, which I respectfully place before your readers.

The Cambrian Mines are due west of the Prince of Wales, from which they are separated by the West Prince of Wales Mines, which lie directly east and west, between both, with the exception of a peninsular-like portion of the West Prince of Wales, which runs southward, and is nearly surrounded by the River Mawddach, favourably situated for the conveyance of ores, &c., as a navigable river to the shipping port of that district. The celebrated Clogau auriferous Copper Mines are north-west, Cae Mabscifion Mundic and Copper Mines, due north, and Moel Yspri, or Ispri, north-east, so that the Cambrian Mines lie central of mines of a high mineral character, which, so far as they have been developed or worked yet, have given every confident proof of their ore-bearing value, when opened to due depths, and explored as they deserve, under experienced direction, and with those sinews of mine-working which alone can carry out the desired ends of all concerned in such adventures.

It is to be regretted that the prior working of the Cambrian Mines was undertaken on such a large scale before a just knowledge of this fine mining property was properly arrived at. Had this been done, and the works confined to two levels and shafts, in accordance with a plan of working under an experienced, cautious, and economical head agent, the mines would long since bear a different name from what they do at present. It is true the superficial indications in many places on this property were, and are still, inviting, but the geological arrangement of the strata, and dyke-like ridges of silicious schist, of that elvany character so general in the mining districts of North Wales, and which frequently act on true ore lodes, so as to make them appear here and there as ramified or fugitive, required precautionary steps to be taken before heavy expenses should be entered on. To open a mine as it ought to be opened, in order to make it a constant returning and profitable concern (in North Wales in particular), requires some patient enquiry, otherwise it will be ruinous—as in several attempts in Carnarvon and Merioneth, which I could name, where much money has been spent, and thousands might, on fatuitous workings, profitable only to those coming after, who will study them in their relative positions in respect of such useful discoveries made, assisted by careful attention and reference to surface indications and arrangements of true or apparent lodes, slips, dykes, &c., and avoiding the errors, or like errors, of their predecessors. The whole of this district is of the clay-slate formation, taken in a general view; but it is to be observed that there are various transitions in this very rock throughout these and the neighbouring shires, some of which are congenial to deposits of copper, lead, and other valuable ores; some, and indeed the greater part, to sulphurets of iron, so much so as to make iron and sulphur in their state of sulphurets as, in a manner, equivalents of the rock itself, in which, so long as this rock continues of this character to any depth, even where ores occasionally show in strings, speckles, or branch quartz veins, I have no faith in their value, or in any trials made in such localities. In other disturbed divisions of the clay-slate formation, chiefly caused in North Wales by hornblendic, or syenitic, or such like interruptions, ridges of slate-rock appear passing into a silicious flag-like character, having veins of quartz running horizontally and otherwise through those ridges, with exuding appearances of crystallised mundic, carbonate of copper, specks of lead, zinc, small scales of mica, &c., &c., which, though indicating metallic roots, if the expression be allowed, that may be found somewhere in the neighbourhood, must not be considered as of much value here. Yet offsprings of these roots may work their way through ground of a more nourishing (congenial) nature than such as above described in the neighbourhood; so that they may exhibit at surface those budding appearances which will strike the experienced eye of a true miner, and enable him to speak with hopefulness on the merits of the trunk beneath, and thence recommend proper trials to reach this trunk, or true ore lode, in the shortest distance, and with the least expense. You will pardon me for this digression from my report on the Cambrian Mines direct, but the nature of the Cambrian strata, and the ground north-west of the mines for some miles distance, is in some measure so connected with the subject of my report, that I thought it might add to a proper understanding of the cause of failure in the past workings of these mines, and assist, perhaps, in future operations.

The engine-house and machinery of the Cambrian Mines, including dressing-floors and apparatus belonging thereto, are very superior; indeed, the laying down of the dressing-floors, and arrangements in general for preparing ores for market, speak highly of the skill, experience, and peculiar mining taste of Capt. Hogan. I saw some tons of blende on the floors, which seem rich in silver and lead, also highly argentiferous. Capt. Hogan is busily engaged in the superintendence of these operations at present. On proceeding to No. 6 level, where the gold discovery was first made, I observed heaps of quartz, which I understood contained gold, though only traces were visible here and there to the naked eye, but in the level gold is visible. I saw it distinctly in the roof of the level, in a strong quartz lode, and strong traces here, such as usually speak of its presence. In parts of this lode lead, blende, and mundic are seen but sparingly. North-east of this level there is a good shaft, but full of water.

On examining the heaps taken up in sinking this shaft, I consider that the lode (the same as No. 6) is improving as it enters the pile, and, therefore, I should recommend this trial both in shaft and level (No. 6) to be continued—that is, the level to be driven into the shaft, and the shaft to be sunk so as to prove the lode (say) at least to the 30 fm. level. Gold having been found on this lode sufficient to pay large profits, according to the assays, &c., reported to have been made by Low, Mr. Harris, &c., and the lode being such as to produce at least 7 to 10 tons per fathom, of 6 ft. in height, which could be produced at an expense of (say) 5*l.* crushed, and ready, therefore, for gold-separation, if any of these gentlemen, or any other competent person, can separate the gold to pay, by all means let it be done, and in the mean time work for lead (as the country is a lead country) on this lode, and on another lode lately opened near the southern boundary, leaving the rest of the works in abeyance. If this be done, I do believe I may promise a successful issue in both works. This last lode bears a few degrees north of east, and runs directly through the West Prince of Wales Mine, where it has been proved to be a valuable lode to some fathoms in depth, of nearly 9 ft. wide, with lead and some blende, and of which the quartz has been found to contain 2 ozs. 12 dwts. 17 grs. of pure gold per ton, from an average specimen. It also runs through the Prince of Wales Mines, of which hereafter. As a further encouragement to work on this lode, I have to say that it is not affected by antagonistic rock, or ridges, as some of the other lodes are, but runs regularly through killas or clay-slate, of a very favourable character for lead and silver. It may be, and will appear occasionally, poorer in lead than in blende or mundic, till the lode is worked deeper, yet, both the blende and the mundic, of this lode in particular, as known by trials already made, are rich to pay costs both in silver and gold. It may also show poverty of ores in some places, as every lode does, by an insiduous squeeze of an unkindly rock of slate, charged with crystallised sulphuret of iron, or by some other cause; nevertheless, its bearing being constant, and the killas every way favourable, in general having a bluish-grey tinge, with a talc-like streak, there can be very little doubt of the general bearing of this lode and its contents being satisfactory. The question of working for gold alone is a matter of great interest to Wales, but until this is solved to the satisfaction of mine adventurers, let the mines be worked for the usual ores of the mine, preserving the residue for the happy moment of gold-separation on a large and economical scale—which I anticipate is not far distant.

Clarendon Villas, Hammersmith, Oct. 31. ST. PIERRE FOLEY, C. & M.E.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the office, Winchester-buildings, on Monday, Mr. HARCOURT HILL in the chair.

Mr. J. A. JOSEPH (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the previous one, and a statement of accounts for the quarter ending Sept., from which we condense the subjoined particulars:—

DR.—Balance last audit	£1194	1	9		
Ores sold, July, Aug., Sept. (less carriage)	4247	1	0		
Discounts on merchants' bills	41	3	5	= £5482	6 2
CR.—Mine costs	£2146	10	9		
Royalties	275	7	5		
Engineer	42	0	0		
Horrabridge School subscription	10	0	0		
Discount	7	14	9	= 2481	12 11
Balance in favour of mine				£3000	13 3

In addition to which, 127 tons of ore were sold Oct. 18, producing 1433*l.* 19s. 6d.; and sampled 148 tons, for sale Nov. 22, estimated at 1700*l.*: making, together with the above balance, 6134*l.* 12s. 9d. N.B. A 22-inch drawing engine, with crushers, not yet completed, 1000*l.*

The general balance-sheet of the company's affairs, from the commencement, Nov. 1853, showed—Total receipts (including shareholders' advances, 3600*l.*) to amount to 16,270*l.* 10s. 9d.; and the expenditure for a like period, 13,269*l.* 17s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3000*l.* 13s. 3d.

After the accounts were read, a discussion arose on the prospective income and expenditure of the mine, and the actual amount of cash in hand.

The CHAIRMAN said, it would simplify the understanding of the question, if the shareholders would bear in mind that, though the accounts showed a balance of 3000*l.* 13s. 3d., the whole had not yet been realised: 1357*l.* 14s. 3d. remained on a bill accepted for ores sold, which would become due in Nov., so that in reality they had only 1721*l.* 2s. 1d. in hand. When the bill came to maturity, they would have the actual sum shown in the balance-sheet; but against this must be placed the charge for their new engine and its erection, which would at least absorb 1000*l.* In addition to this, they had to look forward to a slight increase in the costs of the mine during the next three months, for laying out plant, ore floors, building counting-house, &c.; but when the improvements were completed, they might, from the present and prospective state of things, expect, about January next, large returns of profit.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know if the increased outlay on the mine would include the charge for erecting counting-house and captain's residence?

The CHAIRMAN thought the mine costs would be, as calculated by Capt. Metherell, about 900*l.* per month, and would include those items.

Mr. J. A. JOSEPH observed the estimate for the counting-house, &c., was about 320*l.*

The CHAIRMAN considered it was now time to approve, or otherwise, the accounts.

A SHAREHOLDER would like to move a resolution before the accounts were passed. He had the pleasure of attending the general meetings, but always experienced some difficulty in understanding the balance-sheet, as it was then placed before him for the first time. He was of opinion that much unnecessary discussion would be saved if the accounts were printed and circulated two or three days prior to such meeting, so that they might be in a position to found any remarks they were desirous of making on the facts therein. This was the usual plan in all companies with which he was connected, and he had no doubt it would be found to answer well, if adopted. He must, however, state that, in moving a motion to this effect, it was not his intention to reflect for a moment on the committee of management, or their chairman: they were above suspicion.

The CHAIRMAN said the books were always open for the inspection of shareholders, who had the opportunity of investigating every item. It must not be forgotten that mining companies were not managed as joint-stock concerns; but if the proprietors wished to have the accounts printed and circulated, they had the power to do so.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know if it were usual to receive such a motion?

The CHAIRMAN: Quite unusual. If any shareholder took exception to any part of the mine affairs, and yet found the accounts correct, they should be dealt with according to their relative merits. They were the *bona fide* accounts of the mine, and could not be impugned. The best would be to pass them, and a motion could then be made.

The accounts were then put to the vote, and passed unanimously.

Mr. MUNDEY could not make out the 3000*l.* As he read the accounts, it appeared to him they had a balance of 6200*l.*, with the ores ready for sale and sold. Out of this they would have to pay 1000*l.* for engine and 2700*l.* for costs, including ore floors, labour, &c., which reduced the working costs to about 600*l.* per month. Against this outlay they would have three splendid samplings, valued at 6000*l.*, and, after deducting all costs, they might fairly calculate on a balance of 8700*l.* in January. Had these facts been placed before him in print, he should have better understood what a magnificent mine they had. He had no hesitation in saying, when the crushers and machinery were at work, it would produce 250 tons a month. He had, as a large shareholder, examined it minutely, and the result of his calculations was, that a dividend of 6s. 6d. per share would be declared at the next meeting. The mine had outgrown herself, and anticipated them; and with the exception of the Devon Great Consols, was superior to any other in Devon or Cornwall. In conclusion, he would propose that the accounts in future should, as in South Tamar, be printed and circulated among the shareholders, which having been seconded, an amendment was moved to the effect, that the subject be referred to the committee for consideration.

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost, and the original motion then carried by a large majority.

Mr. J. A. JOSEPH next read the report of Capt. Metherell, as follows:—

Oct 27.—Hitchins's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 40 fm. level. We have not seen any sign of the lode; I think it has taken a more perpendicular direction, which will be proved in about another month. The pitwork in this shaft is in good order. The eastern engine-shaft is down 7 fms. 1 ft. below the 40 fm. level; a cross-cut is driven through the lode 5 fms. below the 40, in which the lode is about 4 feet wide, spotted with ore, mundic, lead, &c.,—in fact, it is a very kindly lode. The 40 fm. level is driven east of the engine-shaft 29 fms., through a good orey lode, worth on an average of driving 3 tons per fm., and the lode now in the present end is worth 3 tons per fm. The same level is driven west of the said shaft 18 fms. 3 ft., and the lode has produced, where it has been cut into, from 1½ to 3¼ tons per fm. We have now commenced to drive another cross-cut through the lode in the present end, which is 6½ fms. west of Hitchins's shaft, and the lode in the cross-cut is composed principally of capel, spotted throughout with oré. The lode in this level throughout the whole of the driving is very large, on an average 9 ft. wide. The winze in the bottom of the 30 fm. level is holed to the 40, and we have commenced to sink another further east, to cut out more tribute ground. The lode in driving about this place turned out from 10 to 12 tons per fm., and I hope the winze will do the same, of which I have but very little doubt. Bakerley's stopes, in the back of the 30 fm. level, are still worth 10 tons per fm. We have not been doing much in this place lately; we have been stoping and securing the bottom of the 20 fm. level, which will turn out about 6 tons per fm. Gribbon's stopes are now set on tribute, in which there is a splendid course of ore. Eastlake's branch, or north lode, is still very good; there is a leader of ore gone down in the bottom of the level 6 fms. long, worth 3 tons per fm. We have not cut the lode on the west side of the cross-course, but hope to do so in about a fortnight, which I have no doubt will be as productive as on the east side. The reserves throughout the mine are very great, I should say, giving it a rough calculation, about 40,000*l.* worth. The house for the drawing machine and crusher is up, and I am happy to say the men have commenced to heave in the engine, which will go to work about the latter part of Nov. or beginning of Dec. We sampled yesterday, Oct. 26, 148 tons, and next month I hope to put in for the sampling 200 tons. Finally, I do not hesitate to say, when we have the crusher at work and our floors more fully extended, we shall sample 250 tons per month, and not injure our reserves.

A SHAREHOLDER had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. He had at his own expense caused the mine to be examined, and he was happy to say that in every material particular both reports agreed.—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN would now direct attention to an important arrangement which had been made since they last met. In their lease with Mrs. Spry, no mention was made, nor power taken, to enable them to bring ores from adjacent land, and when they entered into their arrangement for Lord Fortescue's sett, a difficulty arose on this point. They would either have to sink a fresh shaft, or come to some arrangement, which would obviate so large an outlay. A correspondence was, therefore, commenced with the solicitors of Mrs. Spry, which had been most ably conducted by Mr. Joseph, their secretary, on the part of the company, and he was glad to say resulted in an agreement by which they would have to pay a royalty of 3s. 6d. per ton to Mrs. Spry for all ores brought on to her estate from that of Lord Fortescue. Mr. Thomas was a very large shareholder, and thought the settlement of the point of the utmost moment, and he (the Chairman) trusted it would give satisfaction to the proprietors.—The agreement was ordered to be completed.

Capt. Metherell, who was present, was now asked several questions by shareholders, which were satisfactorily answered, and the meeting, after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, secretary, and captain, for their efficient and successful management of the mine, separated.

Mr. Mundey and Mr. Pickstock were added to the committee of management.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, on Monday, Oct. 29, Mr. P. D. HADOW in the chair.

Mr. GEORGE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said, the present being the adjourned meeting, the directors were now enabled to lay before the shareholders the accounts, and he had great pleasure in congratulating them upon the improved condition of the mine. On the last general meeting, through indisposition, he was unable to attend, but Mr. Dunsford had laid before them a statement of accounts; and since that time the company had been enabled, in three months, to make a profit of 1000*l.* This was an agreeable contrast to the circumstances in which they were placed 12 months ago, when the concern was in as low a state as it well could be. Although it was not so easy to recover false steps when once they had been made, the directors now thought they saw the way to a steady and continual improvement. During the first three months of the present management, the condition of the mine was so bad, that they had to submit to a loss; but those difficulties had, in a great measure, been surmounted, and they were in a regular course of ore, which, aided by the high prices of metals, gave them a moderate profit on each month's working. They had also disposed of some of the machinery, at a fair price, which would come into the future account, and replace some part of the capital. He could only repeat, that the prospects of the mine were good; but the best and fullest information would be afforded by the report of Mr. Wolferstan, received that morning.—The following report was then read:—

Oct. 27.—I have much pleasure in being able to state that the mine has greatly improved in its general prospects since the last meeting, arising from discoveries made in the 215 and 175 fathom levels. At the first named of these levels the lode in the present end is 3 feet wide, and worth fully 21 cwts. of rich ore per fathom, with every probability that it will continue to be equally productive. The ground now standing in the back of this level is orey for 13 fms. in length, whole to the 205, and will come away at a very good profit. The lode in the end of the 205 is 18 inches wide, producing good stamps' work, but not rich, and we do not expect any change until we get under the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 190, and which is from 30 to 35 fms. south of the present end. In the 190 the lode in the end is 6 ft. wide, and worth 21 cwts. of rich ore per fathom. The ground standing in the back of this level is 35 fms. long, and will average 9 fms. high; we estimate it to be worth about 30 cwts. of rich ore per fathom. In the 175 we have recently driven a cross-cut 3 fms. eastward, and intersected another part of the lode, on which we are now driving southward; in the end it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth full 12 cwts. of very rich ore per fathom; a stone from it has been assayed, and it gave a produce of 15¾ for lead, and 113 ozs. of silver. We fully expect to lay open a large piece of ground by this driving (which was left standing by the tributers), about 70 fms. long, and it may be whole to the higher levels. The stopes in the back of the 175 and 160 fathom levels are moderately productive, and profitable; on the whole, therefore, the underground operations have lately produced very satisfactory results. The machinery still requires great attention and extensive repairs, and we are now busy getting the leats, launders, &c., in order for bringing home fresh water to the large engine, previously to putting in all new condensing work to it. The whim-engine is now working well, and no accident has occurred recently, we have, therefore, been able to keep the mine clear of stuff at all the levels. We fully anticipate making the same returns as at present—that is, from 65 to 70 tons of ore per month, and, at the same time, increase the reserves. The monthly cost will also remain at about the same amount as at present—viz., 1000*l.* We may pretty surely calculate on a profit of from 450*l.* to 500*l.* per month, should the price of lead remain without alteration.

A statement of accounts was next submitted, of which the following is an abstract:

Balance from last account (including 2299*l.* 13s. 3d. standing to the credit of reserved fund)	£2448	6	0		
Ores sold, June	£1359	12	7		
Ditto, July	1161	7	6		
Ditto, August	1485	15	0	= £4006	15 1
Sale of materials				41	4 2 = £6496 5 3
Mine cost, June	£1007	6	5		
Ditto, July	1116	17	7		
Ditto, August	894	5	7	= £3018	9 7
Balance of interest account				9	4 4
Directors' attendances				25	0 0 = 3052 13 11
Balance in favour of adventurers					£3443 11 4

Consisting of July ores, 1161*l.* 7s. 6d.; August ditto, 1485*l.* 15s.; cash, 796*l.* 8s. 10d. =3443*l.* 11s. 4d.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to questions by Mr. Turner, stated that the water in the Tamar being brackish destroyed the boilers, which was the reason Mr. Wolferstan decided on bringing fresh water by new leats. The machinery, with few exceptions, was in very good order.

Mr. DUNSFORD explained that the profits were made after paying a very considerable sum of money for machinery: every boiler had to be taken out, and, altogether, there had been enormous costs since the present directors had the management.

Mr. BOYLE wished to know whether the sum expended in machinery would be found in the accounts, and what additional amount was likely to be required?

Mr. DUNSFORD replied that outlay on the machinery was included in the cost-sheet. It was expected about 500*l.* more would be required: they had no liabilities, and had sold one engine for 550*l.*

The CHAIRMAN: And had also realised by the sale of materials about 400*l.*

Mr. C. BURLS, jun.: In addition, we have two engines not sold.

Mr. TURNER wished to know what the engines unsold were worth?

Mr. DUNSFORD: About 1000*l.*

Mr. TURNER considered the prospects were highly flattering. The old materials would considerably more than pay for the additional new machinery required. He wished to know the amount intended to be reserved?

The CHAIRMAN observed that the company was not yet in such a condition as to be able to declare a dividend, though it might be done at the next meeting; and as they proposed always to call them together quarterly instead of annually, that would take place in January next. (Cheers.) If all should continue to go on well, the question of the reserved fund will then have to be considered. His own opinion, and that of his colleagues, was that the sum of 3000*l.* ought to be kept immediately available, in addition to the assets which were represented by the bills receivable for the sale of ores, which would be carrying out the spirit of the constitution of the company; but they might ask the shareholders to sanction the directors, instead of investing it in Consols, to obtain a better rate of interest upon deposit—for instance, at some joint-stock bank. He (the Chairman) then moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. TURNER, and carried amidst much applause.

The CHAIRMAN said here was no other business before the meeting, as the rules did not specify anything about re-election of directors; but if any other wished to come forward, the present board were quite willing to

Mr. CUMBERLAND did not think there was a single shareholder deeply regret the retiring of any member of the present board. (Cheers not in the habit of making long speeches, but would at once propose thanks of the meeting should be given to the Chairman and board of the able manner in which they had extricated the company from the which they found it. (Cheers.)

Mr. COOKNEY considered that the shareholders were bound to make Mr. Hadow and the other members of the committee of investigation, since, as directors, managed so ably to bring the company into a state He should move that 100 guineas be voted, for the purpose of presenti a piece of plate each, of the value of 20 guineas, with suitable inscripti

The CHAIRMAN said he was much obliged for this mark of esteem, he was representing the sentiments not only of himself but of his co questing Mr. Cookney to withdraw such a motion. They were quite the approbation of the shareholders, and should continue to use their tions for the benefit of all. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOYLE regretted that he was inadequate to the task of passing logium upon the admirable manner in which the affairs of the com managed by the present board of directors. There could not be a stro the fact of the deplorable state of the mine when they entered upo duties; but he suggested the subject had better be deferred until a fu he was certain that every shareholder would agree that something sub be presented to them for their past services.

Mr. COOKNEY then withdrew his resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said he felt much indebted to Mr. Boyle for his obser was only justice to the shareholders to say, if the board had not been by them from the commencement, they would never have been able to pany to the present satisfactory position.

Mr. CUMBERLAND then moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman which was acknowledged, when the proceedings terminated.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Mr. R. GREENWOOD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the la confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the fo densed:—

Mine cost, March to Sept.	£826	17	7½		
Merchants' bills	363	15	0		
Engine	290	0	0	= £1480	
Balance from last account	£184	9	0½		
March call, 2s. 6d.	500	0	0		
June call, 2s. 6d.	500	0	0	= 1184	
Balance against adventurers				£ 296	

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said they the engine from the West Ding Dong Mine for 290*l.* It was one of a description, built by Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle, and the price charged was as good as new, having been only worked six months, and was of to take them down 200 fms. When the balance was struck, they calle the committee at Truro, who recommended that a call of 5s. per share He was glad to inform them that up to the time of making out the acc not a single debt owing, a fact unprecedented in mining in Cornwall.

Mr. BIRDSEY wished to know where the majority of defaulters resi

The CHAIRMAN replied in London.

Mr. PAINTER said he had no doubt, from the important improve taken place in the mine, all the calls would be paid.

Mr. BIRDSEY suggested that the merchants should be put upon the

The CHAIRMAN said that was a very delicate subject, and he was h the Cornish merchants had a great objection to it.

A SHAREHOLDER said all parties ought to deprecate such a course of much as possible. He had known cases where merchants had sued p paid up their calls.

The CHAIRMAN then read the list of shareholders in arrear of call.

Mr. BAWDEN observed that the arrears could be recovered either Court, or Stannaries Court.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it would be absolutely necessary to go t Court, as in some instances the shares must be sold.

Mr. PAINTER suggested that the parties should be again written to, ceedings were taken.

The CHAIRMAN said, inasmuch as any resolutions passed at this m printed and sent to every shareholder, they would have ample notice

A SHAREHOLDER observed that there could not be a more objecti pursue than putting merchants upon defaulters; and it might n known, when it was adopted the purser was compelled to give secur costs to the merchant, in the event of his failing to recover.

The CHAIRMAN hoped that such a dirty resolution as the one prop sey would never emanate from this company. (Cheers.)

The following resolution was then proposed, seconded, and unani —"That a petition be presented to the Stannaries Court of Corn shareholders in arrear of calls made prior to this day, for sale of the mine, unless the calls be paid within fourteen days from this date."

Mr. ROGERS wished to know the amount of the expenses of the m nagement, as also the sum charged for holding the meeting, and the holders resident in London?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that at the present time 7-8ths of the sha in London. The expense of holding the meeting upon the last occa the room, and 5*l.* for his (the Chairman's) charges, and at the me the total expense was 2*l.* 12s.

Mr. ROGERS said, his reason for asking the question was that l meetings ought to be in London, where the largest number of shar

Mr. PAINTER said, they did not want any London committee, wh too often knew nothing whatever about mining; indeed, many of the a mine. They had at present highly respectable and practical men.

The CHAIRMAN produced several bills from which deductions amount were made, and which he was satisfied would not have t if the company had a London committee.

A SHAREHOLDER observed, if they had a secretary and committe very lowest additional charge would be 13*l.* 13s. per month.

Mr. BAWDEN remarked, that if the shares changed hands as they majority of holders would soon be in Cornwall.

Mr. ROGERS said his impression was, the committee ought to be the accounts would be seen by the principal number of adventurers

Mr. B. W. POULTON contended that it was impossible to produ ment of accounts, and they were always exhibited at the meeting, as if a London committee were appointed, and, in addition, they circulated amongst the shareholders. The committee now appointe Nicholas Harvey, of Hayle; Mr. Humphry Willyams, the banker J. C. Lanyon, of Redruth; their excellent Chairman, Mr. Green and Mr. James Evans, the manager of North Pool; and, with was satisfied a large majority of the shareholders would not submit

The CHAIRMAN then read the following report:—

Oct. 19.—In accordance with your instructions, given us at your we have erected a 24-inch pumping-engine, fixed pitwork in the done all necessary work to enable us to commence sinking below o the lode. We calculate to sink to the 40 fm. level, and cross-cut to the lode, in from three to four months, when, judging from the ch seen in the 30 fm. level, we may expect a tolerably good lode. driving north on the west part, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of yellow copper ore, and has the appearance of shortly being good pose for the present to confine nearly all our operations to the sink shaft, and extending the 30 fm. level north.—J. EVANS; W. EVA

The CHAIRMAN said, since the above was written he had receive information from the mines. A stone of ore from the 30 fm. level, duced, had been assayed by Mr. Christo, of Truro, and produced per; and if it continued as good, it was fair to suppose their mine the Levant or Botallack, as they were precisely in the same level obtained their riches. He then read the following letter from Cap

Oct. 30.—Not having the notice of our meeting, to be held in take down the lode in the 30 fm. level north, we shall begin to day next, I will then write you at once in London. It would be get it taken down in time for you to have it for the meeting; we cannot break it until we have a good reach upon it; as soon down I will not lose a minute, my report shall come by the first men are getting on very well with the sump, I should think this month. The ground is good on this lode—two men can do on the western lode; but I think there is nothing but a horse of lodes, going down and north. We are now in first-rate order for gine works beautifully, and takes away our water with great ease; and will work us a great depth. Please tell the adventurers that to let them know that we shall have a good lode in a few days. I of it, and think they will all be well repaid for all their outlay.—

Mr. BAWDEN hoped in future a report would be sent every wee bad. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN replied, that he had already given instructions Bawden would receive reports alternately from Captains Evans next question was the call: the committee suggested that it should pay off every debt, and leave sufficient capital to go on. The fo was then unanimously passed:—"That a call of 5s. per share be m before the 15th instant, at the Miners' Bank, Truro, or to the pur

Mr. POULTON then proposed, and Mr. CLIFFORD seconded, a resol dial thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able m the proceedings, and to the committee for the zeal and ability w conducted the affairs of the company. (Cheers.) The resolutio carried, and, after being acknowledged by the Chairman and Mr. of the committee, the proceedings terminated.

CULCHOTE COPPER MINING COMPA

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the offi 28, Poultry, on Monday,—Mr. JAMES WARREN in the chair,

Mr. SEAL (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the

The CHAIRMAN stated that the shareholders had been called to pose of authorising the directors to raise additional capital to the on security of a mortgage on the company's property, to enable isting liabilities, and provide for the future working of the co directors had for sometime past been obliged to find money to and their advances had now reached the sum of 2500*l.* The tota pany at present amounted to about 8055*l.*, and to carry on the w longer would require another 1700*l.*, and they, therefore, asked give them the power to raise the additional capital in the manner With regard to their prospects of success, he would refer them to their mining captain, which he considered decidedly the most fl ceived, and which he would request Mr. Seal to read.

Mr. SEAL observed that in his opinion the captain had given t report than any previous one, and the difficulty of which he sp sufficiency of their power to keep the mine dry, had, in a lette

(Mr. Wm. Bunter), been said to be overcome. He then read the two letters, [which] we extract the following:—

CAPT. HENRY STEPHENS'S REPORT.

[...]te Copper Mine, Sept. 25.—In the past fortnight we have made but little [progress] in sinking the engine-shaft. On Wednesday, the 19th, about noon, our men [were] sinking hole in the engine-shaft, and cut an increase of water, which rose [fill]ing, in about four hours, the cross-cut, level, and shaft to the height of [...] feet. The mules were working the whim-engine, and pumping upwards of [...] minute, from Wednesday until Monday 3 o'clock (Sunday included), by which [we] had succeeded in pumping out the water, and when we descended the shaft, [we fou]nd the water rising from the bottom with much pressure, and had drained [the c]revices in the upper part of the shaft, from which it previously flowed. I [consider] an indication is what would be considered by most practical miners very [favourable] for a change of some kind, and it is what I have long wanted to see, as it [is] my opinion, that the lode is hollow, and likely to become more productive [in depth]; but if the water continues as quick as it has been, or increases, I fear it [is] too great a quantity for horse or mule power. I am still of the opinion that [an e]ffort should be made, if possible, to prove the mineral worth of this pro[perty, ju]dging from what has been proved in depth. The engine-shaft is sunk about [...] from surface, at which depth, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the lode [is increas]ing in size, and is composed of mundic and quartz, impregnated with yellow [ore], underlaying about 2 ft. in a fathom, with a well-defined footwall. The [lode is i]mbedded in a matrix of micaceous slate, which is generally considered con[genial to] the mineral. The only resource will be to erect steam-power to keep the water [in order], to prove it to a sufficient depth. The ground in the adit level, north of No. 2 [shaft, h]as been more favourable for driving in the past week than for some time pre[vious, a]nd the lode is composed of gossan and quartz. We have driven west from [the sh]aft, through the lode, about 14 ft., which we suppose to be Bunter's lode; it [is compo]sed principally of gossan and quartz, under which is the mundic rock, very [similar] to other places in the mine; we have also driven east from the shaft about [...], through what we suppose to be Warren's lode, which is composed of gossan, [quartz], and mundic; these lodes, at the shaft, are about 4 ft. apart, and are, I think [from p]resent appearances, likely to intersect and form a junction in a northern di[rection], towards Bigge's property."

[The su]perintendent in a letter, dated the 3d Oct., eight days later, which came by the [last ma]il, stated that since September 26th the water at the engine-shaft had been [graduall]y subsiding, and was then but little more than before they cut through the [...]. They had erected another whim in connection with the engine-shaft, to haul [...] with, it being to heavy for the mules to pump and haul at the same time: he [thought] their present force would be sufficient for awhile longer, but they could not [say wh]at might be the result when the ground was worked below the cavity. The [men w]ere all well. The operations in the level driving west from Seal's shaft were [withou]t change worthy of notice.

[The] Chairman said that the directors did not feel justified in making further ad[vances], as they considered that the shareholders ought to give them the power to raise [addition]al capital, and thus assist themselves in developing their property.

[Mr.] Charritie wished to know what would have been the result had the direc[tors no]t advanced the money as they had done?

[The] Chairman stated that the probability would have been that the sheriff would [have se]ized their property and sold it.

[Mr.] Charritie did not see that after having paid off their liabilities they would [be] the better for their 10,000*l.*; and he observed that there was nothing said [as to t]ime: he would wish to know for how long they intended borrowing it, as he [did not s]ee that a few months would do them the slightest service?

[Mr.] Palmer said that the directors wished to be empowered to raise a loan in such [a mann]er as they might deem most desirable, as in the present state of the money [market] an attempt to raise 10,000*l.* for 12 months would be sure to be unsuccessful, [and] by the directors exercising their discretion, they might be enabled to do with[out the g]reater part of it until there was a turn in the market, and they were enabled [to borro]w on much more advantageous terms.

[The] Chairman reminded the shareholders that as the company had made contracts [with th]e men, the expense of maintaining their staff would be precisely the same [whethe]r they were kept employed or not.

[Mr.] Nicholls enquired whether, if the money were raised by the issue of bonds, the [propert]y of the company would be the only security, or whether the shareholders [would] also be liable for their repayment?

[Mr.] Palmer replied that in the event of the property being insufficient to meet the [bonds, e]ach individual shareholder would, as in the case of every joint-stock company, [be unq]uestionably liable to be called upon to contribute to make good the deficiency.

[A] Shareholder thought that the meeting were taking a wrong view of the position, [for if th]ey raised the 10,000*l.* they should consider that as their liabilities were already [8000]*l.*, the raising of the money would only increase them by 2000*l.* at the ut[most, a]s the existing liabilities were to be discharged immediately on obtaining the [money, s]o that the question was whether the shareholders were inclined, considering [the fa]vourable reports they had heard, and their chance of redeeming their property [from it]s present condition, to risk the expenditure of 2000*l.*: he felt convinced that [none] would object.

[Mr.] Darke then proposed that the directors should be empowered to raise any sum [not ex]ceeding 10,000*l.*, either by the issue of preferential bonds, or on the security of [a mor]tgage on the company, for the purpose of paying off existing liabilities, and [fo]r prosecuting the operations of the company.

[The] resolution was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman ter[minate]d the proceedings.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

[The] ordinary annual general meeting was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great [Queen]-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. G. E. Cottrell in the chair.

[After] the usual preliminary proceedings, the Chairman observed that the report [and acc]ounts were already in the hands of the shareholders; the report had been [publish]ed in the *Mining Journal* of the 20th of Oct., and he thought it would be bet[ter the]y should assume it as read. They had held several adjourned meetings, from [Oct]ober until June; they had at each of these meetings informed them of the [positio]n of the company. It must be remembered that, at one of these, it was deter[mined] that a committee of shareholders should be appointed, to act in conjunction [with t]he directors; these were totally independent of the board. In accordance with [the po]wer vested in them by the shareholders they had elected three of these gentle[men—]Messrs. Sarl, Wilson, and Williamson, and to-day they would be required to [confir]m that election. They had received letters from California; one was dated the [...] Sept., this was from Sir Henry Huntley, who at that time was in San Francisco; [the o]ther, dated the 15th, was from Mr. Prankhard, who was at the works. They [were a]ll aware that much had not been done, owing to their exhausted funds, and the [want o]f water. In Brown's Valley they had sunk a shaft to the depth of 18 feet: the [want o]f water was their great deficiency. To obtain this there were three methods—[the fir]st was by ditches and flumes from the Yuba River; the second was sinking a [well s]ome 200, 300, and 400 feet deep; and the last, which appeared to them to be the [most e]conomical, by Artesian boring. They had the advice of an eminent English [engine]er, whom they had taken in their service, who was a man of great experience, [and he] trusted, when next they met, that they should be able to show the sharehold[ers tha]t their exertions had met that success which their patience so justly merited. [He ha]d, therefore, nothing further to add, but to move the adoption of the report.

[Mr.] Johnstone felt great pleasure in seconding the adoption. Under all circum[stance]s, the directors had done they best the could for the interests of all.

[Mr.] Combe said that, previous to the report being adopted, he felt bound to make a [few ob]servations. He perceived that in the accounts there were two items charged, [one] was London salaries, 372*l.* 12s.; the other was rent and office expenses, [...]*l.* 11s. 11d.; these two seemed to him to be enormous. It likewise appeared that [the di]rectors had taken up, on the insurance of some fourteen or fifteen lives, a sum [of ...]*l.*, for which they were paying at the enormous rate of 30 per cent.; he said [this in] no unfair spirit, but merely as a shareholder.

[The] Chairman observed that it was well known at the meeting in January they [were i]n want of money, and it was necessary that this should be raised. With re[gard t]o the salaries, when it was known that they kept a secretary and two clerks, as [well a]s a boy, who were full employed, he would put it to the meeting if they thought [they w]ere overpaid. They had a set of chambers in the Adelphi, and an office at [...] Chambers, in the City; their expenses included attendance, firing, candles, and [...]ing. If the shareholders would calculate, they would see they were paying no[thing] like 30 per cent. for the loan, as stated by Mr. Combe.

[Mr.] Massey Dawson would not detain them by many observations. The directors [had su]mmoned many meetings for the purpose of raising money; to these the share[holde]rs had not responded as they should have done; the directors were, therefore, [oblig]ed to act upon an emergency. What would have been the consequence if they [had n]ot done so?—the company would not have been in existence. When it was stated [the d]irectors had obtained this loan, at one of the meetings, a vote of thanks was [given] to them, and for this they were now impugned. The committee that was ap[pointe]d was not a packed one; and so much did Mr. Combe disapprove of their pro[ceedin]gs, that in the report of the committee he stated this was "money raised upon [mortg]age, payable by easy instalments." If they had not acted in this manner they [would] not have been worthy the confidence the shareholders had placed in them.

[Mr.] Combe stated he did not make these remarks in any cavilling spirit. He had [bee]n the committee—he was a large shareholder; what he complained of was, [they] were not men of business on the committee. He was glad to see that Mr. Sarl [was a]ppointed; to his energetic and commercial habits he could bear the highest tes[timon]y, and congratulated the shareholders that the directors had selected him to be[come] a member of the board.

[Mr.] Wilson said he was one of the committee; and although, at this time, Mr. [Sarl w]ould not like, probably, to reply to such a compliment as had been paid him [by Mr.] Combe, he must say that he cordially agreed with it, as no man had exerted [himsel]f more than Mr. Sarl.

[Mr.] Sarl stated that he was highly gratified at the encomiums which had been [passed] upon him. They had passed through a period of great difficulty; they had [arrive]d at a fresh starting-point. He would wish that by-gones should be by-gones; [and th]ey should not look to the past but to the future.

[The] report was then adopted.

[Mr.] Barnewall moved that Messrs. Wilson, Sarl, Williamson, and Tremenheere, [should] be elected directors of the company, which was seconded by Capt. Garrat.

[Mr.] Combe said, that when the committee sent in their report he had been recom[mende]d as a director, together with Messrs. Wilson and Sarl; the directors, how[ever, h]ad thought fit to reject him, and in his place had chosen Mr. Williamson. He [had no]thing to say against that gentleman, but he did not think he was a man of busi[ness]; he should not, however, oppose his election, but he certainly should that of [Mr. T]remenheere, the new man. He had given notice of his intention to become a [direc]tor; and, therefore, he thought it was due to himself that he should take the [sense o]f the shareholders whether they thought his services merited this distinction.

[Mr.] Leicester said he believed that Mr. Combe had rendered great services to the [com]pany; he, therefore, proposed that he should be elected a director.

[Mr.] Butcher felt great pleasure in seconding this proposition.

[The] Chairman observed, that the reason why Mr. Combe was not put in nomina[tion] was, that he had not given the required legal notice.

[Mr.] Massey Dawson could corroborate this. According to their Deed of Settle[ment] it was requisite that a notice of fourteen clear days should be given; this Mr. [Combe] had not done, and, consequently, was ineligible.

[Mr.] Newman stated, he had been acquainted with Mr. Combe for several years, and [tho]ught it better for the interests of the company that for the present he should [with]draw his pretentions, to which proposition he had acceded.

[Messrs.] Sarl, Williamson, Wilson, and Tremenheere, were then elected directors.

[Th]e Chairman observed, some aspersions had been thrown upon them because [they] were not men of business, and great credit had been given to the committee for [their] exertions; this he did not wish to detract from, but, in justice to the board, he [could] not allow that those who came in at the eleventh hour should arrogate to them[selves] all the honours. With the exception of himself and Mr. Dawson, who were [membe]rs of the legal profession, and had to look after men of business, every member [of th]e board was a man of business. He certainly should not have allowed his name [to be a]ppended to such a circular as had emanated from the committee; this was the production of Mr. Combe, for which he was solely responsible. They had stated there were 2000 tons of quartz instead of 1000; there was machinery capable of crushing any amount, while it was known they had only a 40-horse engine, which could only crush from 70 to 80 tons a day; and although they could only commence crushing in November, yet they held out hopes of a dividend at Christmas.

Mr. Garrat must candidly acknowledge he was not a man of business; he was on the committee, but be had never seen the circular until it was sent to him.

Mr. Sarl did not think it right the Chairman should have made these remarks; in his opinion he had not shown his usual good taste and judgement. They had taken the account of 2000 tons from Mr. Prankhard's estimate; the were now starting from a fresh point, and he trusted they would act harmoniously together, and with more fortunate results.

The Chairman observed that Mr. Prankhard did not say they had 2000 tons, he had only estimated the expense of crushing that amount.

Mr. Massey Dawson said, from a long and intimate acquaintance with the Chairman, he could bear testimony to his merits. From the time he had joined the board until the present period, it was mainly owing to his indefatigable exertions that they had preserved their existence as a company: he had devoted his best energies to their interests; they owed to him a deep debt of gratitude; he was a thorough man of business, and had it not been for those habits the company would have long since been dissolved.

Mr. Parker proposed that Messrs. Rowland Hill and Combe should be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, which was seconded by Mr. Wilson, and carried.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

FOREIGN MINES.

La Fortuna Mining Company have advices from Linares to Oct. 22:—At Canada Incosa, Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking under the fourth level, is down 4 varas, the lode large and very kindly, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the fifth level, driving west of San Francisco winze, is not so good as last reported, worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. In the fourth level west there is a change of ground for the better, the lode kindly, with spots of ore, but not to value. Addis's shaft is sunk under the third level 8 varas 2 ft. 4 in. In the third level, driving west, the lode is large, very kindly, worth full 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. O'Shea's shaft is deepened under the second level 10 varas; re-set to sink by four men, at 800 reals per vara, for 5 varas. In the second level, clearing west, we have got into whole ground 162 varas west of shaft; it appears the level is on the south part of the lode; we have set two men to cross-cut north. Addiss's shaft, sinking under the second level, we hope to communicate to the third in a day or two. In the fourth level, east of Taylor's whim-shaft, the lode is poor at this point. Taylor's whim-shaft is sunk under the third level 24 varas. We expect this shaft will be holed to the fourth level by the end of this month. In the third level, east of Taylor's whim-shaft, the lode is large and very promising, worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the second level, east of Taylor's shaft 55 varas, we are clearing up a winze down from the level 14 varas, and no signs of bottom. The old workings appear to be very extensive in this part of the mine. At Los Salidos, we have still a large stream of water coming from the old workings. We have been enabled to clear up two shafts east of the engine-shaft, as far as the water has been drained, about 3 varas, but we have not met with the first level, although, from the appearance of the old workings, we think we are nearly down to that point. We have resumed sinking Morris's engine-shaft, and hope the country will be speedily drained, so that the first level may be seen in the eastern shafts above-mentioned.—T. Ball; S. Kendall.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mines have advices, dated Frieburg, Oct. 27:—Teufelsgrund Lode, Wilhelm's Level: In pitch No. 1, west from the bottom of winze No. 4, under this level, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. Winze No. 7, sinking under this level, is down 53 feet; the lode in the bottom is 8 in. wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the end driving east in this level the lode is 10 in. wide, with little ore; the country is hard. Pitch No. 5, in the back of this level, is stopped, the lode poor. In pitch No. 13, in back of this level, the lode is 14 in. wide, yielding 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. In No. 17 pitch, in back of the same level, the lode is 8 feet wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per fathom.—Middle Level: In the end going east in this level, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, containing 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 1, west in the back of this level, the lode is 8 inches wide, yielding 2 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the rise going west in the back of this level the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 2 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 10, west in the back of this level, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 16 b, east in the back of this level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 11 cwts. of ore per fathom. In pitch No. 16 b, west in the back of this level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 14 cwts. of ore per fathom. We yesterday resumed work in the breast going west from the bottom of winze No. 3; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth ⅓ ton of ore per fathom.—Schindler Lode, Trudpert's Level: In the end driving north from the bottom of Schindler winze No. 1 there is scarcely any lode. In bottom of Schindler winze No. 2, resumed last Wednesday, and which is down 9½ ft., we have a runner, 7 in. wide, and containing stones of ore. In pitch No. 11, south in the back of this level, the lode is 15 inches wide, yielding only 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. It will be stopped at the end of the month.—Old Adit: Since last report we have been forced to stop sinking the winze under the old adit, and according to your instructions, all work has ceased in the old level. The Cornish miners have peen put into the new shaft, and the rest of the men are employed sinking in Schindler winze No. 2, in winze No. 3, and in other parts of the mine.—New Shaft: We have sunk 5 ft. since last report, and are now down 177 feet from the surface; the ground is somewhat easier than when last reported on. In my last report I stated erroneously that we resumed sinking on the Aug. 25; it ought to have been the 28th.—General Remarks: In consequence of pitches No. 16 b., east and west, having decreased in their yield of ore, the dressing for this month will be somewhat below our estimate. The sampling may be computed at 20½ tons.—Smelting-Works: We shall finish the ore smelting for our 18th campaign by the end of next week, and shall then commence desilvering.

The Mariquita Company have received despatches, of which the following is an abstract:—The Santa Ana Mines for the months of July and Aug., 1855. July, cost, $7265; returns, $15,106; Aug., cost, $6766; returns, $17,622. The Marmato Mines for the month of July—cost, $14,750; returns, $14,915.—The Purima Mines for July and Aug. cost—July, $4582; returns, $3123; Aug., $5036; returns, $4261. The returns of Marmato were impeded by the prevalence of dry weather, but by the lastest advices the rain had set in, and the superintendent states that the returns for the next month might be expected to be larger. The superintendent of Purima makes the same remarks as to his district. The cost of Purima includes the putting up of new stamping-mills.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from their agent in Chili, dated Sept. 15,:—"I have the pleasure now to inform you that in one of the copper mines I denounced, upon driving on the lode the miners came upon a rich vein of silver; it is about 6 in. wide. Some stones I have assayed give 2000 and 3000 marcs per cajon. The vein was cut about a yard from surface; the men have driven upon it two yards, and the lode still continues good, but how long it will continue so it is impossible to say, being so near the surface. I have taken out about 20 quintals, having about the same quantity in sight, estimated at 500 marcs the cajon, but will have it assayed. We have still a good lode of copper ore in the level above; the silver being cut on the same, but at a deeper level, we have named it the Esperanza. The other copper mine, the Candelaria, is looking well, giving some good stones of copper ore of 25 to 30 per cent. Doctor Grove is now in Tres Puntas. It is reported that the Republicano has made a fresh alcança, but as I have not heard from the doctor, I cannot say what it is.—Santa Ana is still giving silver.—Al Fin Hallada: You will observe from the enclosed return from last month that the ley has improved again. In the rest of the silver mines there is no praticular change.—Checo: In this mine there is no change. I am sending down about 2000 quintals of ore to Caldera of low produce, and am only waiting for a vessel to ship about 5000 quintals of from 26 to 27 per cent. Enclosed I hand you the produce for the last month; the washed smalls give 3½ rls. a quintal. The troop carried last month 2835 quintals. This month I expect they will carry 3000 quintals. The produce for August is—1000 quintals, of 25 to 29 per cent.; 2250 quintals, of 13 per cent.; 300 quintals, of 10 per cent.; total, 3550 quintals."

The United Mexican Mining Association have the following extracts of despatches, dated Guanaxuato, Sept. 28:—At Jesus Maria, the works carried on have been the same as those reported in the last letter. In the shaft of Santa Maria we have advanced 6·25 varas, which makes the total depth 85 varas. The rock is again of good quality for driving. The water in the pozos has been got out, but so rapidly does it filter into San Hilario, that we fear we must for the present abandon our attempt to go down in that pozo. The works from Villarino are rapidly approaching our boundary line, and may assist in freeing us from the water, in which case we shall resume the work, and endeavour to effect a junction with them. In the inclined pozo of Dolores, 8½ varas have been driven. The ore continues, but is small in quantity.—At La Trinidad, in the last two weeks five varas have been driven in the shaft of Guadalupe, which makes the total depth 267 varas. In about six weeks' time we shall have attained sufficient depth to drive a cross-cut into the vein, and test its quality.—Of the Mine of Aldana, I have nothing new to report.—*Zacatecas Claims*: The political position of the country compels a total inaction with respect to these claims.—*Quicksilver*: The stock in store and in use is 13,359·8 lbs.—*Finances in Mexico*: The available asset on Sept. 22 was $19,489·3, subject to the usual liabilities. The balance in hands of the Mexican agents on Aug. 31 was $4107·73.

The directors of the Keweenaw Point Copper and Silver Mining Company, Lake Superior, have letters to Oct. 3, of which the following are extracts:—Captain Hoar says: "I wrote to you the middle of last month, informing you of our success in cutting another vein, also shewing you our plan for working the mine the coming winter. The winze that I then mentioned is sunk 10 ft., and the lode has greatly improved. It has not produced one bucket of poor stuff since we commenced sinking. I should judge that the stuff taken from this winze will yield from 6 to 7 per cent of pure copper. We have also taken out some small pieces of Bbl. work, from three to four pounds of pure copper in a piece. The lode is very easy to work. The winze at present is costing $4 50c. (18s.) per foot. The miners have to windlass their own stuff in the above price. I think the four men engaged in this work will sink 40 ft. this month. No. 4 shaft is down the required depth for cross-cutting to the 10 fm. level, and it will be connected with No. 3 shaft in a few days. The whim for hoisting is in operation, and answers every expectation. Our engine has arrived at Copper Harbour."

The Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mining Company have advices to Oct. 5, from Capt. Tregonning, who embarked at Southampton, Aug. 16, *en route*, and arrived at his destination Sept. 17. He describes the mines as situate about 10 miles from Escribanos, and about eight miles up the River Belen, from the sea coast, in a southerly direction, on the west bank of the river. Immediately on his arrival he visited the mine, a portion of the level (gallery) of which had fallen in, but which was repaired in a few days. Morgan's lode was traced east and west of Old Mine from No. 2 shaft, and the refuse of ore lying on the surface in immense quantities will, when stamped, probably yield a profit, if labour can be obtained cheap. From No. 2 shaft Morgan's vein was traced for a quarter of a mile in an easterly direction, where it divided into a number of quartz veins, from 6 to 12 inches in width, all of which show gold. The Old Mine consists of an open cut on Morgan's vein, 200 ft. in length, and 20 ft. in width from the top. The vein, where it is to be seen, varies in width from 8 to 10 feet, and is composed of quartz, iron pyrites, felspathic clay, and felspar, the latter in various stages of decomposition. The workings consist of two shafts, sunk on the lode in the old open cut, one 18 feet deep, and the other 23 feet, and a gallery driven 30 feet on the north part of the lode. No. 2 shaft has been sunk to the depth of 15 feet on the lode, and perpendicularly 8 feet deeper. Several times, after heavy rains, stones with visible gold were found. A cross-cut is to be driven to intercept this lode, which will determine the most advisable way of opening the mine, whether as a quarry by open cutting, or as a general mine. There is abundance of wood, but no water power for working machinery. The samples from different parts were, when carefully washed, found to yield more or less of gold, which would leave a profit when stamped. The steam-engine was ready for work, and the stamps in a forward state, and would be in working order in a few days. The ores on surface are abundant, and will take years to reduce them; and nothing is wanted but the erection of plenty of stamps and reducing machinery. Mr. Tate, the Chairman of the company, is on the mine, and reports favourably of its prospects.

The Worthing Mining Company have received advices from their colonial committee at Adelaide to July 10. From the steps taken by the Britannia Mining company, with a view of selling their estates, the acting manager of the Worthing Company hoped before long to be in a position to recommence operations at Wheal Maria, which has always been regarded as one of the most promising mines in the colony. The estate and stock valuation of the Worthing Mine and property in the colony showed a total of 20,220*l.* 2s. 7d., and the balance of cash in hand on the 1st of July last amounted to 1467*l.* 17s. 1d., without any liability whatever, this sum being independent of the balance at the company's bankers in London. It will be be gratifying to the shareholders to learn that the acting manager had succeeded in letting on lease, with a reservation of mineral and other rights, the whole of the sections of the Worthing estate, with one exception, at an average rental of 7s. 6d. per acre, the income therefrom being more than sufficient to cover the establishment charges.

The Kapunda (South Australia) Mining Company have received advices from their agents to June 22, at which date the operations at the mines were proceeding satisfactorily. The underground works are kept free from water, and the tutworkmen laying open good orey ground for the tributers to work upon. Labour was abundant, and there were 106 pickmen alone employed, of whom 93 men and boys were at tribute work on 43 pitches, at a cost varying from 3s. to 9s. in 1*l.* value of the ore, which satisfied them as good wages, as they were turning up large quantities of ore. In the month of April there were 215 tons of ore raised and sampled, and about 320 tons for May. The copper ore and regulus on hand on June 22 consisted of 173 tons of copper ore, of 26 per cent. average produce, at the port ready for shipment; 103 tons of copper ore of 28 per cent., and 32 tons of 25½ per cent., at the mines, ready for cartage to the port; and at the smelting-works, which are again in steady operation, there were 100 tons of regulus, of about 55 per cent. average produce, and about 280 tons of ore, of 14 per cent., for conversion into regulus, expected to yield about 70 tons of 56 per cent. The agent was in treaty for freight for the shipment of the ore lying at the port; he, however, had difficulty in procuring drays for the cartage to the port of the stock lying at the mines. This he hoped would, after the current month of June, be less difficult, as the ploughing and sowing were just then about finished.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company have advices from Mr. Waddel, dated Sept. 19, stating that the new lease of the Mary Harrison Mine, and all the deeds connected with the settlement of the company's debts, had been received by him, and sent to be duly recorded. Also that he was in receipt of the cash remittances and letter of instructions sent him on the 27th July last, directing him to take possesion of the company's property at Maxwell's Creek, and to recommence operations, and he was making all the necessary arrangements and appointments prior to at once going up to the company's establishment to alter certain parts of the machinery and re-start the works.

The Rocky Bar Mining Company have advices from their agent, Mr. Seyton, dated Grass Valley, Sept. 18. The produce of the rock, as shown in the accounts rendered, appears to have varied from $19 86c. to $73 69c. per ton. Some dirt from the drifts yielded $8 per ton. The agent observes: "We have had no rock from the engine-shaft as yet below $50, and some of it has produced as high as $80 per ton." We make the following further extracts:—"Instead of two men drifting, I have 15 to 18, besides shovellers, underground. I have found the ledge gradually increased in thickness and in richness as it descends; and from both experiments and observations, I am convinced that this will continue. In reference to one of the enclosed documents, you will see that our liabilities are already nil. I suppose I need hardly add that I regard our success as certain. The first four lots of gold were sold by me here at the rate of $16 37½c. per ounce, as we wanted the coin, and could not wait the return from the mint. The others have been and will be forwarded by Wells, Fargo, and Co., to the care of an agent, Mr. Heusch, the banker, to be sent by him to the Mint at San Francisco. I expect the gold will nett us $17 to $17 25c. per ounce. I should fancy this will be the most satisfactory letter you have received from me. It certainly has given me much satisfaction to write it. Of course, after receipt of this letter, I need hardly say that it will be unnecessary to send forward assessment. I cannot write in time to stop the first drafts, but if there be any behind you can take care of them in New York. Besides, I have just finished crushing another lot of 81 tons (which I have not included in my accounts this mail, as the amalgam will not be retorted till tomorrow), which will certainly yield about $80 per ton. Including the results of last week's crushing, I shall have a clear balance in my hands of over $9500. I shall in a short time sink the engine-shaft deeper by 25 ft. or so, and cut through the vein in the shaft. This will give us work for from two to five years. It is impossible to state the time, all will depend on the nature of the ground and the size of the ledge. At present it varies from 6 in. to 4 feet, but it gradually increases as it descends, and by a series of experiments I have satisfied myself that it is richer as it descends also. The rock from the present main drifts pays about $80 per ton (portions, if crushed separately, would pay far over $100), and it diminishes gradually in value as we ascend from the level of the drifts to the level of the old workings, where as yet it has not averaged over $20 per ton. At present we are by far the most succesful company in the country; and I see no reason to doubt the continuance of our good fortune. We cannot work out all our main lot of claims (on which I am operating at present) in twelve years: only, if we get into hard rock the work will be more difficult."

From Australia, we have further advices to Aug. 15. In the gold districts a dead calm has succeeded the excitement which previously prevailed, but the prospects of the diggers notwithstanding continued to improve. At Bet-Bet, a rich quartz reef has been opened, and attracts large numbers from all quarters. As was anticipated by the old miners, at the lower end of Kangaroo Flat several claims have proved very productive, and have caused a rush. At Kingower and Sandy Creek, the reefs are turning out well, and only require machinery for efficient working. The rush to Mount Moligaul is considerable, and sanguine hopes are entertained of success. The sinking is on the flats opposite the old camp, and varies from 10 to 15 feet in depth, and as there is plenty of water to wash will have a fair trial. A monster nugget, weighing upwards of 23 lbs., is said to have been discovered at Blackman's Lead. In Mount Blackwood locality, great necessity exists for quartz crushing machines. Here the reefs are numerous, and appear almost interminable. A gentleman late of the Indian surveying staff, recently inspected the line, and found that the military compass showed a variation of 4° eastward, and that all the quartz reefs in the locality could be traced for miles, allowing for variation in compass. What is wanted, however, by quartz miners is a machine, easy of removal from claim to claim, to enable them to try the veins, which would find endless employment, and, in some measure, obviate the want of capital, so much felt at present. The mania for quartz mining is decidedly on the increase, and, like all manias, may end in disappointment. However, at Bendigo diggings, some of the powerful machines recently erected have produced such surprising results that every one rushes to the quartz reefs, and claims are taken up with indiscriminating eagerness. It is difficult to predict results, but the facts which now and then come to light certainly encourage favourable anticipations; for instance, out of 5 tons of quartz crushed in a day by a Berdan machine, the quantity of gold obtained amounted to 6½ lbs. Several dray-loads of quartz tailings, refuse of quartz crushed by one of the old machines, upon being recrushed by Berdan's, yielded considerably more than 1 oz. per load. The best machine, however, is that in the New Chime Gully; it is worked on the stamping principle, and driven by a steam-engine of 16-horse power, which works a small spur wheel into one of larger dimensions, keyed into a horizontal shaft 16 ft. long by 20 in. in diameter, revolving in bearings supported by two massive wooden horses, bolted together in a most substantial manner. This shaft or axle is encircled with a number of strong iron hoops, between which are inserted 48 cast-iron lifters, so distributed that they take up only four stamps at a time. Behind the shaft three ponderous frames are affixed, within each of which are four stampers, weighing 5 cwts. each, having a lift of 12 in., and falling 65 per minute, thus giving a total of 780 stamps in that time. The bed on which they fall is fixed on a foundation of solid masonry, and immediately under such frame is a huge block of granite, surmounted by a cast-iron bed-plate, 8 in. thick, embedded in sheet-lead. At the bottom of each frame there are four large openings, in which are fitted very finely perforated copper plates, through which the crushed quartz is forced by a continuous stream of water into a triangularly shaped table, with a slight incline, which leads it to a semi-circular basin containing mercury, where it is kept gently agitated by a small shaft, worked by a belt from the main axle; the shaft is fitted with wings, in a spiral manner. All the gold is arrested in the basin, and the tailings carried off in two long troughs. Behind the machine is an incline, up which the quartz is carried, and discharged from the cart into a large hopper, subdivided into three compartments, each having a feed board, regulated by a screw, and a jet of water supplied by the engine, so economising labour that from the time the quartz is cast in it never requires to be touched until the whole process is gone through, and the quartz reduced to impalpable powder. Mr. Thomas Carpenter is the engineer and inventor of the machine. It is computed, allowing that a stamp crushes 1 oz. at every fall, that the whole will crush 780 ozs. per minute, 30 cwts. per hour, or 36 tons per day. The shipments of gold to date amount to 58 tons 3 cwts. 1 qr. 2 ozs., which, at 80s. per oz., is equal to 5,584,424*l.* The price remains at 3*l.* 16s. 6d. per oz.

We have received advices from Jamaica to Oct. 11, which report favourably on the mining prospects of the island. According to a late personal inspection of the mines of Wheal Jamaica and Clarendon Consolidated Mining Companies, they reported most confidentially on the ultimate results. As regards the Charing Cross Mine, it is stated that if a mine exists anywhere it is there. A continuous lode has been driven upon at a depth of from 60 to 70 fms. along five distinct levels below the crest of the hill. In every one of these levels the lode is regular and well-defined, yielding, with occasional intermissions, a branch of rich ore. Every winze communicating from level to level carries the same branch of ore to a depth of 50 fms. from the highest to the lowest levels, and the branch was beautifully developed in nearly all the ends and winzes. In the deepest or 50 fm. level, where the lode has been intersected by means of a cross-cut, driven for upwards of 40 fms. through a compact porphyry, nearly as hard as iron, the same branch stands conspicuous, with the addition of a strong course, impregnated throughout with native copper. So highly promising are the appearances at Charing Cross, that the company have lately added to their working staff by the importation of a second mine agent, and six Cornish miners, all of whom arrived by the last mail steamer, and are now permanently settled at the mine. Capt. Lean, the additional mine agent, is a man of known character as a practical miner, and must be considered in the light of a great acquisition to the company. As a matter of course, there is a certain amount of risk in all mining enterprise, but if geological and mineralogical science lead to any definite conclusion, no man who possesses a fair amount of either can err greatly in ascribing to Charing Cross all the elements of a valuable mining property. Within three miles of Charing Cross, and much less as the crow flies, lies Stamford Hill, the property of the Clarendon Company. Here, as yet, the ground is opened to a much less extent than at Charing Cross; and, therefore, as yet it is scarcely possible for a casual visitor to speak with so much confidence from actual observation. This fact, however, is certain—that there is at Stamford Hill a perfectly well-defined lode, upon which a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 30 fathoms, and which continues to yield stones, strongly impregnated with the yellow sulphuret of copper, whilst some highly orey ground has been driven through in the 22, which it is fully expected will tell very profitably when the shoot of ore is reached in a deeper level, to be driven as soon as a cross-cut, taken up at a depth of 35 fms., shall be communicated with the shaft. It will be seen from this account that everything is proceeding at Samford Hill as favourably for the development of its mineral treasures as could reasonably be expected. Time, patience, and perseverance, alone are wanting; and there certainly is an improved feeling on the subject in England, which there is every reason to encourage, and nothing to chill the enterprise of those who have embarked in mining speculation in the island, the ores being rich beyond example. The first experimental shipment lately made by the Wheal Jamaica Company to Liverpool, of about 6 tons of ore, neither crushed nor washed, fetched 24*l.* 15s., and netted in round numbers 20*l.* per ton.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Riva de Sella, 48 tons of copper ore; from St. Malo, 44 tons of lead ore; and from Cuba, 432 tons of copper ore.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 140 fathom, level east of Field's engine-shaft, is from 3 feet to 4 feet wide, containing a great quantity of mundic, and a small quantity of copper; this is at the intersection of the south lode; after getting through this lode we expect the north lode will improve very rapidly. In the 130 fathom level, east of the said shaft, we have intersected the flookan; this we expect is a part of the flookan; the lode up to this point is worth for copper ore 50*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, but at present it is disordered by small parts of the flookan; this we must expect as we get near the main part of the flookan. We are still driving south in this level, and have intersected two small branches, which are orey. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since the last report. The tribute department is just as for some months past.—M. White: Oct. 29.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—I have carefully examined the surface of this sett, and find that there has been a great deal of work done on the backs of the lodes; and it appears from the workings that the old workers must have had a large course of ore, as they extended the operations as deep as they possibly could for the water, and as high as the surface; and, so far as we can go down to see any part of the lodes, it is still producing rich copper ore, and a most splendid looking lode. The deep adit level in this mine is extended 75 fathoms on the course of the lode, which will average for the whole length 2½ feet wide, producing good work for copper ore. The lode in the present end is 3 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper; its appearances are very favourable indeed, being composed principally of gossan, quartz, and copper ore of a rich quality. I should further remark that there cannot be a doubt but what this lode will greatly improve in a very short period, similar to the important discovery that has been met with in Gawton United Mine, and on the same lode, where it is producing 5 tons of copper ore per fm. The shallow adit level is driven on the course of the lode for upwards of 80 fms.; this lode has been producing copper ore for nearly all the length of 80 fms., as before named. The lode in the end in this level is 3½ feet wide, and yielding good profitable work for copper; ground of the most favourable character for ore, and very large deposits, I should think, judging from the appearances of the lode and strata about the same, nothing can be more congenial for a great deposit of copper. In the winzes sinking below this level the lode is very much improved in both worth and quality during the last 3 fms. sinking; the lode is now 4 feet wide, producing good saving work for copper, and still likely to improve in value. The new engine-shaft, which is on the top of the hill, is sunk about 6 fms. below the surface, on the course of the lode. The lode in this shaft is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, quartz, and clay-slate, with spots of copper. I think this is one of the best-defined lodes that I have ever seen, taking into consideration we are not more than 6 fms. below the surface. Judging from the appearance and character of the lode at this point, there cannot be a doubt that, before this shaft is sunk 20 fms. below the surface, there will be great deposits of copper ore. I should recommend you to extend the middle adit eastward as quickly as possible; by doing so you will make large returns of ore, and this will enable you to proceed with the engine-shaft without having any water to the depth of 60 fms.; and it is my opinion that, long before this, you will have a paying mine. There is another lode to the north of the one before named, which has been worked on the back for upwards of 100 fms., and, from every appearance that can be seen, large masses of copper have been taken away; and I shall recommend you to open on this lode as quickly as possible, as I believe you will shortly have some profitable returns from this quarter. In conclusion, I beg to say that, if you carry out these points, you will shortly be favoured with a good and profitable property, as you can apply any water-power that may be necessary for working below the adit, if required, and also any machinery that you will require for dressing. I feel much pleasure in stating that, if this property is worked as it should be, it can be brought into a paying state in a very short period.—W. Burgan: Oct. 24.

— I beg to inform you that, in the middle adit level, driving east, we have cut the great cross-course, and, in driving through it, we find good stones of copper ore, which looks well for a good lode on the east side, when cut; we expect to have 8 or 10 fms. to drive. The ground is soft and easy for driving, and we hope soon to cut the lode rich, as this ground appears very congenial for copper. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the shallow adit level we have cut through the slide, and have found a large floor or lode, producing fine stones of rich copper ore, but I cannot say yet what it will be, although at present it looks as if we shall a course near. In the course of another week, we shall be able to say more about it.—J. Hambly: Nov. 1

BOLENOWE.—The operations here are progressing steadily, but without any material alteration since last reported.—Wm. Roberts: Oct. 27.

BULLER AND BASSET.—As you are aware, I entered upon the local management of these mines on the first of September last; since which we have completed the engine and boiler-house, fixed the machinery, and had five weeks' work done in sinking Vicker's shaft, in which time we have sunk 3 fms. 10 in., having now 6 to 8 fms. to cut the lode, from which position the shaft will be sunk directly on its course, which probably is the main lode of Penstruthal, that in former times produced so much ore and profits. The pitwork is ready for fixing at Tredinnick's shaft; the flat-rods, uprights, and bobs are completed, the whim in its position, chains and kibbles on the mine, with nearly all the requisite timber-work ready for fixing. The scarcity of sawyers and surface labourers has delayed us materially during the last fortnight, therefore another week will be required before we commence to draw the water from the former workings. The shaft is said to be sunk about 40 fms. below the surface, and the lode is represented by Capt. Martyn as being 3 feet wide, 1 foot good orey work; a short time will prove that assertion. The mine is fully stocked with the necessary materials, the surface buildings are all completed, and after another month our monthly cost will not exceed 180*l.* The operations at present being carried out were commenced prior to my taking the management, and so far as I can judge, they are calculated to lay open the several lodes as rapidly as possible. The indications presented are very similar to our neighbouring mines, and I feel confident that we shall have a profitable concern.—R. S. Bryant: Oct. 30.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 130 fathom level east is 3 ft. wide, and will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.; in this level west the lode is looking just the same as stated last week. In taking down the lode in the 115 fm. level west we find it has greatly improved during the past week, it being now about 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; we are driving by the side of the lode in this level east. The lode in the winze sinking below the bottom of this level is 3 ft. wide, worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode has not been taken down in the 103 since our last. Jackson's stopes, in this level, are worth from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 is 18 in. wide, at present poor. We are engaged in cutting into the lode in the 35 west, and shall be able to give you its character in our next.—J. Phillips: Oct. 31.

BRYNFORD HALL.—The forebreast of the 50 fm. level, west on Milwr vein, continues unproductive, but the stopes over the level will now yield from 2 to 3 tons per fathom. The sump at the western junction is now down about 4 fms., with a promising appearance; the yield, however, has not been so much as was anticipated up to the present time. The 50 fm. level, east on Woodland's vein, looks better than we have yet seen it—set at 4*l.* per fathom. Matthews's workings have been poor to within the last few days, but I am glad to report an improvement. We shall have 20 tons prepared for the sale on the 8th inst.—W. Francis: Nov. 1.

CAE CYNON.—In sinking the engine-shaft below the 20 there is no noticeable alteration since last report. During the week, in driving the south cross-cut from the 20, to intersect the south lode, we met with two branches containing spots of lead ore, but not to value. The appearance of our stopes are much the same as last reported. I intend to let the 20 fm. level to drive west as well as the 20 east, to drive and stope; our next setting-day is Saturday. We have 14 tons of lead ore dressed, and more could have been dressed but for the reason stated in my last, that the men required a good deal of the stuff underground to stand upon.—E. Stedman: Oct. 31.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The 10 east, on the caunter lode, and the same level driving east, on the north lode, are each producing good stones of ore.—William Roberts: Oct. 27.

CAMDWR MAWR.—We have discovered some ore in a lode between the 3 and 4 fm. levels, south of the main lode, in a cross-cut, 25 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and are opening upon it, in hopes it will prove a good vein. The cross-cut in the 20 fm. level has passed through some good strings of ore, between 3 an 4 in. wide, nearly solid, but still it does not yield so great a quantity of ore as we expected from the appearance of the level above. We have been jigging lead all the week, but it is not yet out of the hutches, and we cannot say the quantity.—J. Williams: Oct. 27.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—In the cross-cut south, in the 60, we have cut a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, soft spar, prian, and minute particles of mundic; the lode bears about due east and west; there is no water coming from it; this is about 12 fms. south of the 60, and very likely is Brewer's lode. In the 60 end west there is no alteration; the spar is about 18 in. wide, and has little water in the end; a quantity of water is coming up from the bottom of the level. In the winze in bottom of the 20 we have had some good stones of ore this week, but not to value; the lode is 4 ft. wide.—W. Cooke: Oct. 27.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia Lode: Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 50; the men, at present, are engaged in cutting bearer holes for our new plunger-lift, which we hope to accomplish within a fortnight from this time. The 50, driving west from Walter's engine-shaft, is extended about 4 fms., the end at present being not more than 2 fms. west of the cross-course; the lode in this end is of a most promising appearance, and letting down a quantity of water. The 50, driving east, is unproductive. The 40, driving west, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm.; we have about 5 fms. more to drive to communicate with the end which is driven east from the old engine-shaft; as soon as this end is holed we shall then be able to set six or seven tribute pitches, which will work at from 5*s.* to 10*s.* in 1*l.*, and will enable us to increase our samplings. The 40, driving east, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The winze sinking below the 30 is worth 20*l.* per fm. The 30, driving east, is producing good stones of ore. The 20, driving east, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 20, driving west from the western cross-course, is producing good stones of ore—a very kindly end. The cross-cut, driving south in the 30, is extended 51 fms., driving by four men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The cross-cut, driving north in the 30, is extended 27 fms., driving by four men, at 4*l.* per fm.; we have about 3 fms. more to drive to intersect the Mary Ann lode. The cross-cut, driving south in the 50, is extended about 4 fms., driving by four men, at 4*l.* per fm. Boundary shaft is suspended for the present, in consequence of having too much water. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is of a most promising character, producing very fine stones of yellow ore.—J. Cudlip; C. Glasson: Oct. 27.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We are driving a cross-cut in the adit level towards Slater's engine-shaft—ground favourable for driving.—E. Chegwin; J. Delbridge: Oct. 27.

COLLACOMBE.—During the last month Morris's engine-shaft has been sunk about 3 fms. 3 ft. (being altogether about 9 fms. below the 50 fm. level), and the ground still continues favourable for sinking. The 50 fm. level has been extended west of Morris's shaft 7 fms. 3 ft. 9 in.; the lode, although not so good as when last reported on, is, however, still a good course of ore, worth 30*l.* per fathom, and promises a speedy improvement. The 50 fathom level has been driven east of Morris's shaft 4 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; the lode is still unproductive. The rise in the back of the 50 has been put up 4 fms.; the lode continues the same as when last reported on; 10 fms. have been stoped in the back of the 50 fm. level; the lode is still a very fine course of ore, worth 60*l.* per fm. The pitch in the back of the adit level still looks well, the lode being worth 20*l.* per fathom: 133 tons of ore were sampled at Morwellham on Friday last, worth from 800*l.* to 900*l.* There is no material change in any other part of the mine.—S. Mitchell: Oct. 31.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebellan, the lode at the engine-shaft is full 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and lead, worth about 2 cwts. per fm. There has been no lode broken in the 66 north end during the past week. The same is applicable to the stopes in back of this level, south of the engine-shaft. The lode in the 66, south end, is still split and disordered; the stopes in the back of this level are worth at the rate of 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in back of this level, north of sump-winze, are worth from 6 to 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 56, south end, is 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, &c., with occasional spots of lead; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in back of this level, north of engine-shaft, are worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode at Towsey's shaft is 12 in. wide, composed of quartz and mundic, unproductive. The lode in the sump-winze is small, composed chiefly of quartz and mundic—at present poor for lead. We have begun to stope the back of the 66 north of the engine-shaft, but no lode has been broken.—J. Trewin: Oct. 27.

CWM DARREN.—In the 40, driving west of engine-shaft, the part of the lode being carried is 3 ft. wide, but contains little or nothing to value; the end is now forth to the widest part of the lode, and has it has been unproductive lately on this, the north, side of it, I have put the men to cross-cut south in search of something better. There is not the slightest change to notice in either of the stopes since last reported on. The following is the setting for Oct.:—The cross-cut south in lode at 40, at 6*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of ditto, at 50*s.* per fm. The stope in back of 30, at 60*s.* per fm.—A. Waters: Oct. 29.

DARREN.—The stopes on the north lode, in the back of Level Coed, yield rather more than the average. The stopes in the back of Francis's level are looking better than when last reported on. Francis's adit is not so orey as it has been, but we do not consider the change discouraging with reference to the future prospects. The drift between Francis's and Oliver's adit is becoming of the same description as the back of Francis's adit, The stopes in the back of the Oliver's adit is less productive than it has been. The tribute ground is much the same as when last reported on.—John Humphrys: Oct. 27.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—Since last report, the lode in the 20 west has been improving. I think we shall not have to drive much further before it will open again. The lode in the 20 east is getting more settled, going off from the cross-course; it is now about 2 feet wide, composed of mundic and soft country spar, intermixed with black coated ore—a very promising lode. In consequence of the heavy rain in the past week, the western shaft is nearly full of water; therefore, I have put the men for the month out to stope the back of the 20 east upon the cross-course, where the lode is turning out well. My opinion is, from the appearances of the lode, that there are large quantities of ore to be taken away in the back of the 20 east upon the cross-course. The stopes in back of the 20 west are yielding good work. We are getting on with our ore dressing as fast as possible, and have ready 20 tons of good ore dressed for November sampling.—W. Neill: Nov. 1.

EAST BLACK CRAIG. The ground in the cross-cut, driving south in the 43 fm. level, is much the same as last reported—having a strong ridery appearance, and is now about 22 feet from the north wall. The pitch in the bottom of the 33 fm. level, on the south lode, east of No. 1 cross-cut west, has improved a little for lead the last week. The other pitches continue much the same.—R. Williams: Oct. 29.

EAST FRONGOCH.—During the past fortnight the 30 cross-cut north has been driven 7 ft., which is now 2 fms. 1 ft. from the plat—ground a little harder than on setting-day; also, the south cross-cut in this level has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft., which is now 2 fms. 3 ft. from the shaft—ground much the same; and, judging from an increase of water, I believe it to be very near the lode. The machinery continues to work satisfactorily.—T. Pascoe: Oct. 25.

EAST RUSSELL.—The ground in the 66 is more favourable for driving than when last reported; the lode is just the same; the men brought up a good stone of grey ore from the bottom of the winze yesterday; the lode is looking very promising. We have not taken down any of the lode in the 55, driving east, since my last: we are desuing the lode, and I hope by the next report we shall take down 7 or 8 ft.—Wm. Metherell: Nov. 1.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—We have, since our last meeting, sunk the diagonal shaft to the 56, and have driven a cross-cut south 2 fms., at which point we intersected the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capel, spar, and peach, carrying a branch about 6 in. wide, of a most promising character, it being a good looking spar, intermixed with rich grey and yellow ore, and water issuing from the same very strong. I have set to-day to drive west on its course by six men, at 9*l.* per fathom; after we have driven a few fathoms from the shaft, I would recommend a level being driven east, as, in looking at the cross-course in the upper levels, we cannot have far to drive to intersect it in the 56, to the east of which we should be opening entirely new ground, as but little has been done to the east of said cross-course, in the upper levels, to complete the shaft to the 56. We have to put in a run of casing from the perpendicular to the bottom of the diagonal shaft, which is about 20 fms.; this should be done as soon as possible, in order to send the machine-kibble to the bottom. The upper ground, worked on tribute, is much the same, and yielding about the same returns as for some time past.

GAWTON UNITED.—In the 24 fm. level, driving west, the lode is large, and producing good stones of ore, but nothing to value at present. In the 36 fm. level, driving west, we have not taken down any lode since last reported on. The rise in the back of the same level is still producing fine rocks of ore, but a large portion of the orey part of this lode is still to be taken down, which will be done next week. The two tribute pitches are just as last reported. We have commenced dressing, and have a fine pile of prills, or best ore, on the floors.—J. Hambly: Nov. 1.

GILMAR.—The ground in Michell's flat-rod shaft is favourable for sinking, and the branches are producing a little tin. In the 10 fathom level cross-cut, west of Michell's shaft, nothing has been cut to notice; the water is still increasing from the end, indicating we are near the branch. The deep adit, west of the latter shaft, is worth 7*l.* per fathom. A rise in the back of the 10 from the cross-cut from engine-shaft is much the same as last reported, worth 4*l.* per fathom. The deep adit east of Field's shaft is improved in the past week, worth 6*l.* per fathom, and still leaving side branches. In the 30 cross-cut, north from the engine-shaft, we have intersected what we consider the main part of the lode, composed of mundic, spar, and peach, looking kindly. We shall be able to report more fully after we have opened a few fathoms on its course. All other bargains are without material alteration. The new engine-house is completed, and we hope to have the engineers working next week.—W. Johns: Oct. 27.

GONAMENA.—In the past two months, our engineers have finished their work at the new engine, and the carpenters are busy closing up, so that everything will be ready for working there in the course of a few days. The shaftmen have completed the plat at the bottom, and driven 15 or 16 fms. south towards the lodes since last meeting, and we intend to set some tribute pitches at this level on Gilpin's lode next Friday, in order to get some ore broken against the shaftmen shall have completed the cross-cut. We have also driven a cross-cut at our 80 fm. level south towards Taylor's lode, which we hope to intersect in two months. This lode is 18 inches wide, almost all ore, in a winze we have sinking under the 58 fm. level. The 58 fm level end-men have been employed this last month rising against a winze we had been sinking under the 46 on the same lode, which is now holed, and will enable us to get up the ore we have broken and been obliged to keep underground, as well as afford us the means of setting tribute pitches on this lode immediately. We still continue to open tribute ground in the 46 east, on Taylor's, and hope to be in a position to drive the 17 fm. level east on the same lode, in the course of a few days. Our engine-shaft is about 104 fms. deep. We have some hundreds of tons of good quality ores discovered, which we shall commence at once to return. Two months more will complete all the cross-cuts we shall require for some time, when we shall be able to turn our whole attention to the different lodes already discovered, and hope soon to show the real value of the property.—O. O. Trewren: Oct. 30.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—At the engine-shaft the ground is a little better for sinking. In the 72 west we are carrying a part of the lode, which yields stones of ore, but not of sufficient note to value. The ground in the rise over the 72 is favourable. The stopes below the 60 are worth for ore about 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 west is large, but at present is not yielding much saving work. No 2 stope, over this level, is worth for ore 8*l.* per fathom. The stope over the said level, east of whim-shaft, yields about 10 tons of mundic per fm., and is worth about 5*l.* per fm. for ore. The stopes of the 45, west of the engine-shaft, besides yielding a large quantity of mundic, yields about 3 tons of ore, worth 3*l.* per ton. There are two men engaged costeaning, with a view to find the lode in the valley, in order to commence the adit on the course of the same. We are preparing to try an experiment on about 50 tons of our mundic, in order to ascertain whether our quartz-mundic cannot be turned to account by inexpensive means.—G. Rickard: Oct. 30.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Since last reported on, we have met the cross-course east of the shaft, which we have cut through, and find the lode thrown a little to the right. We are still continuing to drive on the course of the lode; the size of the part we are carrying is about 4 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and spots of mundic, with splendid killas about the lode.—T. Metherell: Nov. 1.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—We have holed the winze sinking from the 70 to the 80 fm. level, and recommenced driving the 80; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and copper ore. In the 70 the lode is 1 foot wide—unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is 1 foot wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 50 the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing 1 ton per fathom. We have holed the rise in the back of the 50, which has ventilated the pitches, and assisted us in driving the 40 west under the new shaft, which latter I hope to hole at this point next month. The tribute pitches are looking well.—J. Daw: Oct. 27.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Hobler's Shaft: My last report states that we have got down to a hard floor, and that after we got through the floor I expected an improvement in the lode. That report is now verified, and I am happy to say the lode never looked more promising, especially in the eastern end, but we have not as yet reached the course of ore. I expect my next report will be more favourable than this. I will send, by the next post, what was sunk the past week, and so continue to do.—J. Spargo: Oct. 30.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Painter's shaft continues to be sunk below the 170, and in consequence of having to change two rods the water has impeded the progress to the bottom of the mine; in the 70 west we have had a large lode for several fathoms, containing some good copper ore, but at present it is not so big, about 18 in. wide. The 160 cross-cut is driven south in hard ground under Copper-house winze. The lode in the 155, east of Field's shaft, continues its size, yielding stones of ore. In the 148 west, on the south lode, the men are employed rising to cut the elvan, expecting to let down the water in the 137. In the 142 east we have intersected a branch of the cross-course, and expect to cut more of it shortly; in the 130, east of this cross-course, there is a large lode, which produced some good ore. In the 125, east of cross-course on the north lode, the end is 6 feet wide, all in lode, and very promising in appearance, with copper ore, mundic and quartz. The 130, east of Falmouth shaft, is composed of flookan and quartz, with a small quantity of lead ore scattered in the lode; the 130 cross-cut, driving south on the east side of Falmouth shaft cross-course, is extended 30 fathoms, and no lode or branch intersected. Copper-house shaft is cutting down below the 137 suitable for an engine-shaft; the other work about Copper-house shaft is being done with all dispatch for making it suitable to receive pitwork preparatory to working the engine. The 125 east, on middle branch, continues to look the same as for some time past. The tributers continue to break about the same quantity of ore per month.—T. Richards: Oct. 30.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—Our stopes and levels are looking much the same as when last reported. The ground in the shaft is still very good for sinking, and I hope in another month will be down to the 61, when we shall begin to open on the lode at that point, and have every reason to believe we shall meet with a good lode of lead, after extending this level a short distance east and west. The tribute pitches are looking pretty well, producing a fair quantity of ore. We sampled, yesterday, 31 tons of ore, and should have had 10 or 15 tons more, had it not been for the dam in the 40, which I never supposed would be of any service, and was quite sure would retard the progress of working the mine. The sooner it is taken out, the better for the interests of all concerned.—J. Rogers: Oct. 30.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED (Limited).—On this mine there is one steam-engine. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 100 fm. level below adit; the adit is about 40 fathoms from surface. The engine-shaft is downright to the 100, where it has intersected the lode; at the bottom of this shaft there is a good course of copper ore, 5 ft. wide, which will yield 7 tons per fathom, making a produce of 10 per cent., worth 70*l.* per fathom: the end in this level can be driven at 8*l.* per fathom, and the backs at 4*l.* per fathom. There are five other shafts in this mine: the most easterly, called Dippa's shaft, is down to the 60 fm. level; the western one, called Chynoweth's, is down to the 90; the engine-shaft; Moyle's, a downright, to the 80; New Wheal Hodge is down to the 60, on the lode; and the other, Taylor's shaft, is sunk to the 70 fm. level. There are five lodes in this mine, three of which frequently intersect each other; a great part of the backs are taken away for copper and tin ores above the 90. There are not any regular levels between the 80 and the adit through the mine. There is a good course of copper ore in the bottom of the 90, east and west of Chynoweth's shaft, for scores of fathoms in length, varying in width from 4 to 5 ft., which will yield 8 tons per fathom, making a produce of 6 per cent., on an average, worth 60*l.* per fm; the ground can be driven for 7*l.* per fathom. There are several other courses of copper and tin ores in this mine, which will let at a low tribute. There are thousands of tons of copper and tin ores broken, and now lying underground that will pay well—nothing to do but to send it up and dress it. There is plenty of copper ore now broken below the adit level that will pay well to take away. I am sure that this mine is not holed to Treskerby Mine below the adit, and many miners say and believe that the water supposed to have drowned Wheal Busy engine came from the adit into a shaft at the western part of the mine, and then down through the rubbish, the engine having kept the water with ease before. The old company only sunk the mine 20 fms. during the 17 years they worked it; this mine will pay dividends as soon as it is drained. New and Old Hallenbeagle Mines are to the north of Wheal Busy, on the same lord's land. In the New Hallenbeagle there are five lodes; seven shafts have been sunk, the deepest is 70 fms. below the adit. In the bottom of the 60 there is a course of copper ore, 50 fms. long and 2 ft. wide on an average, which will yield from 3½ to 4 tons per fathom, making a produce of 12 per cent., worth from 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fm.; this is on the south lode. There are several other good courses of copper ore in this mine, which will work at a low tribute; this is a good mine stopped. I would rather have these mines for copper than all the mines in St. Agnes parish. Old Hallenbeagle, still to the west, is a good mine "knocked;" there are many good courses of copper ore there of rich quality.—James Jeffery.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—The ground in the 70 cross-cut, south from Harvey's engine-shaft, is without any material alteration since last report. The lode in the 60, east from the above shaft, is in a disordered state, by the intersection of a small cross-course; the lode in the 60 west is 2½ feet wide, much of the same value as when last reported on, worth from 13*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom for copper and tin. In driving on the south part of the lode in the 50, west of Copper-house shaft, it is 4 feet wide, much improved, worth from 16*l.* to 18*l.* per fm.; the iode in the rise, 7 fathoms behind this end, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom; the lode in the winze, 24 fathoms behind the latter-mentioned end, is 4 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The winze we expect to communicate with the rise at the back of the 50 in about four weeks. The north lode in the 30, west of Trebilcock's shaft, is 3½ feet wide, worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The north lode in the winze sinking below the 20, west of Trebilcock's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, saving work for tin. Carnmeal lode, in the adit end west, is 3½ feet wide, producing tinstuff of a low quality, with indications of great promise.—S. S. Noell: Oct. 30.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—No. 48 a. In the 70, east of Crease's cross-cut, on Wheal Vreah lode, the lode is worth 30*l.* per fm. No. 57. At Goldsworthy's shaft, the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. No. 56. In the winze in the bottom of the adit, east of Goldsworthy's shaft, the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm. No. 53. The 90, east of Highburrow lode, is worth 30*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 90, east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm. In the new stopes in the bottom of the 90, east of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm.—Trueman's Lode: In the 30, east and west of cross-cut, at Culmn shaft, the lode is large, producing good work for tin. —Wheal Metal: In the 70, east of shaft, the lode is worth 40*l.* per fm. No. 9. In the stopes, east of No. 5 winze, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. No. 37. In the stopes in the back of the 60, west of shaft, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of the 60, east of No. 6 winze, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm.

HAWKMOOR.—At the engine-shaft we have still a large quantity of water coming from the bottom and south side; the engine works nine strokes per minute. The lode in the 30 east is 3 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the rise in back of the 20 is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are looking well. We sampled on Friday, estimated, 40 tons copper ore of good quality.—J. Richards: Oct. 27.

HEMERDON CONSOLS.—Woolcombe's engine-shaft is now 10 fms. 1 ft. below the 30; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, with occasional stones of tin, not rich, but is, nevertheless, a strong kindly lode. In 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel and mundic, with spots of tin occasionally, and there is every probability of the lode in this end becoming more productive; the stope in the back of the 30 west is yielding saving work. There are about 3 tons of tin dressed and undressed at surface, which may be made marketable in about 10 days from this time, if desired. With regard to the future operations of the mine, I should recommend the engine-shaft being sunk 15 fathoms below the 30 before commencing driving, the ground in the shaft being at present favourable, and the lode generally improved in character in the bottom. I would then recommend the 45 being driven east home to the eastern boundary, as the shoots of ore on Hemerdon bal dip westerly, and will, consequently, be more likely to be met with in a less distance driving at a greater depth. This level being driven west will also take the shoots of ore gone down in the bottom of the 30, which certainly did exhibit a better appearance in the bottom of the level. All other points of operation I would suggest being suspended, to reduce the cost, and more particularly as the lode could be equally as well proved and worked at the 45 as from the 30, and in my opinion with greater chances of success. The machinery is all new, and in good working order, and there will be nothing more of importance required to carry my suggestions into effect.—J. Gifford: Oct. 27.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode at Morris's engine-shaft, below the 85, continues large, and is producing some good saving work. In the 85, west of said shaft, the lode 4 ft. wide, worth about 4 tons of good ore per fm. The eastern end, in the same level, is without any material alteration since last report. The lode in the 85, west of Doidge's winze, assumes a more promising appearance, and yields more ore. In the end, east of said winze, the lode is large, with more water issuing therefrom, which may be considered a good indication. The lode in the 75, east of Harris's winze, is very large, impregnated with ore throughout, but of coarse quality. The same remarks will apply to the 65, east of the said winze. The lode in the 55, east of Wedge's cross-cut, continues very large, producing more ore than it has for some time past. On the south lode in the 65, east of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is producing some good stones of ore. We weighed, on Friday last, September ores, 259 tons, and sampled October ores (computed) 250 tons.—W. Richards: Oct. 31.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 145 west is still producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. The western stopes are yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The middle stopes are producing 1½ ton per fm. The eastern stopes are producing 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 145, east of the diagonal, is producing 1½ ton per fm.

IVYBRIDGE.—There is nothing particular to report on this week, except that all our operations are progressing favourably, and that we have just broken some good stones of lead ore from the 43 end south.—H. James: Nov. 1.

LADY BERTHA.—I have to inform you that I have, according to your request, inspected the above mine. The mine is situated in the parish of Buckland, in the county of Devon. It has for its western boundary the Tavy Consols Mine. My attention was first drawn to an adit level driven on the course of the lode about 20 fms.; the lode for this driving has been from 4 to 5 feet wide, producing beautiful black and yellow ore, some places in large quantities—a very kindly lode indeed. The depth of ground from adit end to surface is from 8 to 9 fms. About 14 fms. to the west of the adit end a winze has been sunk 10 fms. on the course of the lode; here the lode has been worth full 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. I could not see the bottom of this winze, in consequence of stuff being lodged on the solliar, but the lode is said to be very good, and from appearances, I have every belief that it is. At the bottom of this winze two levels are now being driven east and west. The lode in the eastern end is full 5 ft. wide, the orey part is about 2½ ft. wide, and is worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. This may be valued at 7*l.* per ton. This end is driven east about 2 fms. I examined the lode very minutely, and find but little or no difference in the quality from the bottom of the end to the back; therefore you will perceive that there is a good lode in both bottom and back of this level. The end west is driven about 2½ fms.; the lode here has produced from 2½ to 3 tons of copper ore ore per fathom. At present the lode in this end is not quite so good, having met with a large vugh; this vugh contains principally mundic, with some black copper ore intermixed. The lode will turn out from 1½ to 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 7*l.* per ton. The ore in this end is principally in the back and bottom; the middle part is poor, but a very kindly lode indeed, and likely to improve in a very little time for the better. This lode has been laid open about 15 fms. east of the adit end, and sunk on only a few feet; here the lode presented a very kindly appearance, full 5 feet wide, producing very strong gossan, quartz, and copper ore; it might, in other words, be said to be good dredge work. To the east of this working, about 70 fms., the lode has been sunk on and laid open on about 10 feet; here it presents a similar appearance as in the first pit, producing stones of copper ore of good quality, with quartz and gossan, such as you may see in most productive mines in this neighbourhood, and embedded in a good stratum of killas, very congenial for the produce of copper ore. The sett is very large, being 400 fms. from east to west, and about three-quarters of a mile from north to south. The surface operations are confined to dressing the ore, and sinking a shaft about 16 fms. to the west of the productive winze; this shaft is about 6 fms. deep, sinking for the purpose of ventilation. This shaft is only from the Tavy Consols east boundary about 70 fathoms, and from the workings, where they have good courses of ore, 70 fms. The lode is a south underlay, about 2 feet in 6. There is no machinery on the mine yet, and the only machinery required for a long period will be for drawing and crushing the ore. For this purpose, if required, both the Tavy and Walkham rivers can be made available, therefore no steam power will be required. This lode being a continuation of Tavy Consols, where they are much deeper, I have no doubt they will drain Lady Bertha for sols, where they are much deeper, I have no doubt they will drain Lady Bertha for a very long period. There were sold, on Oct. 18, 14 tons of copper ore, at 137*l.*, and sampled on Oct. 26, 22 tons, estimated value 150*l.* There are dressed and undressed now on the mine full 14 tons, making a total of 50 tons. These 50 tons of ore have been produced from 11 fms. 2 ft. of ground, according to the men's measurement, showing that the lode so far has given a produce of 4 tons 11 cwts. of ore per fathom. Where, I ask, is the mine in this locality that has done better, or so well? I have only to congratulate the shareholders on their fortunate hit in Lady Bertha; and I have not the slightest doubt, with a spirited trial, by sinking the productive winze deeper, and extending the 10 fm. level east, by a full pare of men in each, that your success will ultimately prove to your entire satisfaction.—J. Hodge, South Zion Mine: Oct. 30.

— The 10 fathom level has been set to drive east by six men, limited 2 fms., at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the end is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom; in this end the lode drive west by four men, limited 5 fms., at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; in this end the lode has been disordered by a large vugh. This morning I found the vugh wearing out, and the bottom of the end, as well as the back, producing some good saving work. From appearances, I shall be able to report more favourably in a few days, of which you shall be advised. Northey's winze, in the meadow, to sink by four men, limited 2 fms., at 5*l.* per fathom; this will bring us down to the level of the 10 end, where I hope soon to communicate from winze to winze, for the purpose of ventilation. All our surface work, with the dressing for November sampling, is progressing satisfactorily. On Friday last I weighed September ores, 13 tons 14 cwts. 1 qr. dry ores, price 9*l.* 16*s.*, carriage 6*s.* per ton, making the real value 10*l.* 2*s.* per ton. We sampled September ore, computed 22 tons; it would have been 25 tons had it not been for the rain on Thursday night, which prevented the horses and wagons coming the River Tavy: 10 tons produce 7¾, 12 tons 4½. I thought the 10 tons would produce 9, and the 12 tons 5, but I find it below. The 36 tons sampled, and 14 tons dressed and undressed on the mine on Saturday last, make 50 tons, which is the produce of 11 fms. 1 foot 11 inches of ground, which is nearly 5 tons per fathom. Our prospects are very cheering, and I purpose sampling for November month 40 tons.—William Goss: Nov. 1.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—There is no alteration in the 40 or the cross-cut since last week. In the 30 south, on the flookan, the ground is not quite so easy for driving. In the 20, east of Woolmer's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide; the indications are good, though not to value as yet. In the 10, east of ditto, we are still driving south, and expecting daily to reach the counterpart of the lode. We have had an accident at Eley's shaft, having broken the sinking-lift; this cost us a delay of a week, although we had all the materials at hand on the mine to replace it. The underlie being so flat causes us to be constantly subject to these breakages. At this shaft we are down nearly 9 fathoms under the 10; I should recommend driving at once under the fl

ground, in the level above. The tribute pitches are not looking so well. The stopes in the back of the 10, east of Eley's shaft, maintain the late improvement. We have also a good lode in the bottom stopes, which I hope will continue. The stamping-engine is now working 20 heads, and burning about 30 cwts. of coal, but it is stamping very little, if any, more stuff than it did with only 12 heads, not being allowed to work so fast nor lift so high. I will give you a more exact account next week.—P. Taccon: Oct. 30.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—Richards's engine-shaft is sinking very satisfactorily, the present depth thereof being about 5 fms. below the 13. In the 13, south of Richards's engine-shaft, the lode is large, full 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, mundic, and good spots of lead ore.—J. Richards: Oct. 31.

MERLLYN.—I have been through the above mine this morning with Capt. Harris, and beg to hand you my report of the same.—Bryn-ferod Shaft: We have nearly completed cutting down our engine-shaft; we shall be able to commence driving the levels on Monday. I expect there is a great lode of lead, and also good lodes of carbonate of copper, upwards of 1 ft. wide; the shaft being full of rock at the bottom, I was unable to get the exact width of the lead and copper lodes, but shall be able to report with full particulars in a few days.—Boundary Shaft: We are driving north, and have met with a flat of lead ore, which looks very promising; it is in soft ground, and will produce 18 cwts. per fathom of lead ore. We have sunk a winze in the north level 3 fms., on a favourable bearing lode. We have just got our whim erected, and are able to wind for six or ten more miners. We have a good stock of ore on the bank, but our new floors are not completed yet.—Victoria Shaft: We have driven about 15 fms. from the shaft, but we have not yet intersected the north and south lode; the lode at present is very close, but I expect a speedy change.—W. Ramsden: Oct. 31.

MOLLAND.—The pitch in the back of the 42 east is worth 8*l.* per fm. The pitch in the back of the 30 east is at present worth 8*l.* 10s. per fathom: set to two men for two months, at 12s. in 1*l.* At the eastern mine, the ground in the shaft sinking below the adit is harder, and appears to be of a more settled nature than the ground we have hitherto sunk through, which is a change I do not dislike seeing; the lode, however, has not yet been met with under the slide, neither do I expect we shall meet with it for a few days to come; set to six men 1 fm., at 10*l.* The lode in the adit end driving east is 2½ feet wide, producing saving work, worth about 8*l.* per fathom, ground a little harder than last month; set to two men 1 fathom, at 4*l.* 15s. All the landing in the mine has been set to three men for one month, at 8*l.*—T. Bennetts.

MICHELL.—I have been through the whole of the workings, accompanied by Capt. Harris, to-day, and beg to hand you my report of the same. Holroyd shaft is 3 fms. deep; we have met with a north and south joint, composed of carbonate of lime and clay. At the engine-shaft, the lode in the 20 fm. level, driving north, is now got into very favourable ground, and producing stones of lead ore; this level is opening pitches on the back of it. No. 2 shaft we have sunk nearly 2 fms. below the 20 fm. level, but have not got deep enough to cut the lode. In the 20 fm. level, south end, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, gossan, and a little clay, producing a little lead ore. We have twelve men working in different pitches in the back of the 20, and all producing good lead ore. Our water has increased considerably with the wet weather we have had for the last week.—W. Ramsden: Oct. 31.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—Our mine is again in fork, and we have resumed driving the 46 west of Penrhiw, by four men, for the month, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode at present is small and unproductive: we have also succeeded in setting the two stopes in back of the 46, east and west of Jones's winze, by 12 men, for the month, at 2*l.* per fm.; the lode in them will, on an average, yields about ⅓ ton of ore per fm., but as yet we have not been able to procure hands for the 46, east of Penrhiw, but hope to do so in the course of the week. We commenced our dressing operations. We have no alteration to speak of on the lode in the Eystumtean deep adit, driving east, since last reported on.—M. Barbery: Oct. 29.

NANTLLE VALE SLATE QUARRY.—The works are at present in a very favourable state, the eastern quarry being in a complete and efficient working order, and a large extent of profitable rock immediately available. Our operations there, at present, are principally directed to the removal of rock in front of the incline, and we shall shortly have enough room to carry the tramways on to different parts of the quarry. The preparations at the western quarry will not occupy us long, and the engine-house is now being proceeded with vigorously; we much want it, and I should think it would effect a saving of nearly one-third of the fuel we daily consume when finished.—J. Horne: Oct. 27.

NETHER HEARTH.—The drift forehead is much improved since my last report. The west working, on the south flat, is also improved. I am inclined to think that the main part of the vein is taking away in the south side, which at present is bearing good ore. The west working on the flat, north of drift, is looking very fair; the east working, on this lode, is extended from the vein 9 fms.—ore still continues to go on. The new trial, on the north part of the mine, continues good. The weather is very much against the men getting on with the stope, but I hope in another month they will be under cover. [In my last report the word barytes should read "brangle."]—Wm. Jeffery: Oct. 30.

NORTH BASSET.—At Grace's shaft, sinking below the 52 fm. level, the lode will produce 8 tons of ore per fathom. In the 52, driving west of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 42, west of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 32, east of Grace's shaft, the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fm.—T. Glanville: Oct. 27.

NORTH BULLER.—I take leave to hand you our monthly setting, together with my report of the mine. The 50 cross-cut to drive south from engine-shaft by six men, at 7*l.* per fm. The 50 to drive east, on Clinton's lode, by four men, at 4*l.* 15s. per fm. The 40 to drive east, on Clinton's lode, by four men, at 5*l.* 5s. per fm. The ground continues favourable for driving in the 50 cross-cut, which the men are pushing on with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 50 is composed of spar, peach, and a small quantity of copper ore. The lode in the 40 is composed of gossan.—J. Vivian.

NORTH FRANCES.—We have nearly holed the new shaft, and are expecting daily to complete it. The 42 west, on Vernon's, is still driving on a very kindly lode by eight men, price 65s. per fm. for 10 fms.—P. Hosking: Oct. 26.

NORTH LEVANT.—Gever Lode: In the engine-shaft, now down 10 fathoms 4 feet below the 20 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a good bunch of tin, with an improving appearance; the ground is easier for sinking, and as the lode is improving in value we have determined on sinking to a 32 fm. level, before commencing to drive, which will take a fortnight or three weeks longer. The 20 fm. level east has been extended 25 fms. from the engine-shaft, through a lode that has been very variable in value, but has produced some tolerably good shoots of tin; at present it is 1 foot wide, and worth about 8*l.* per fm. We are told that the principal workings of the old miners took place in the bottom of the adit, just beyond where the 20 end now is, in which case we may calculate on an improvement as we drive this level further east. In the 20, west of the engine-shaft, which has been extended 25 fms., the lode is unproductive. Thorne's shaft has been sunk 7 fms. 5 ft. under the 10, where we have met with the granite rock, underlying much more rapidly than was anticipated from its dip in the adit. We have at this point cut through the lode, and find it 4 ft. wide, but unproductive of copper. The ground being excessively hard, and there being more water than we can properly contend with by our present machine, we have ceased sinking Thorne's shaft for the present; the best way of working this part of the mine will be by attaching horizontal rods to the engine, and commencing a new shaft as near as possible to the sea, as we shall then get down to a depth at which copper is usually found in this neighbourhood in large quantities, before meeting the granite rock.—Borlase's Lode: We have at present a good bunch of tin in the bottom of the middle adit, east of Borlase's shaft, on this lode, which we are stoping by eight men.—W. C. Vivian: Oct. 30.

NORTH TOWY.—We have set the 20 fm. level to be driven north by three miners and three labourers, at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode is full 6 ft. wide, and contains good stones of solid lead. The south end in this level is also set to three miners and three labourers, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. A more promising lode than there is in this end cannot be seen. The pitches in the back of the adit and 10 fm. levels are re-taken as before.—W. H. Reynolds: Oct. 27.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—Painter's engine-shaft is sunk 12 fms. below the 10, where we have commenced to drive east on the new lode, which is worth 8*l.* per fm. for copper ore, driving at 5*l.* per fathom; in the same level west the lode is from 10 to 12 inches wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom, driving at the above mentioned price. The lode in the 10 end east is 1 foot wide, producing saving work, driving at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode in the 10 end west is 1 foot wide, unproductive, driving at 4*l.* per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope, in the back of the 10, is 14 inches wide, worth 20*l.* per fm., stoping at 1*l.* 5s. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 winze, in the bottom of the adit, is 1 foot wide, worth 27*l.* per fathom (10 feet long). The tribute department is looking favourable, and the men making fair wages, at an average tribute of 5s.—S. S. Nokell; J. W. Crase: Oct. 30.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—Reeves's Lode: The winze sinking below the 60 is worth 8*l.* per fm. The 70, driving west, east of the cross-course, is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 80, driving west, is worth 40*l.* per fm.; the 80, driving west, on the north part of the lode, is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 90 continues to look more favourable as it approaches the branch of ore gone down in the 80.—Cherry Garden Lode: The rise above the 43 is worth 12*l.* per fm.—Oct. 27.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Our shaftmen are busily engaged at the trial shaft cutting ground for bearers and cistern under the 30 fm. level, where we shall fix a plunger-lift, which will be completed about the end of next week. The lode in the 30, driving east from this shaft, is about 7 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 30 end west has improved this last week. There is now a good branch of ore in this end. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west, is about 3 feet wide—saving work. The eastern part of the mine continues to look well, and is producing much the same as when last reported on.—A. Pryor: Oct. 31.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Coryton's engine-shaft is sunk 6 ft. under the 26 fm. level, where the shaftmen will commence to cut a trip plat in the course of a day or two. The cross-cut is extended west towards the lode 3½ fms. The lode in the 25 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. In the same level south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the rise in the back of this level, south of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of lead. In the 13 north the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm. In this level the cross-cut is extended east towards Wheal Wrey lode 4½ fathoms, east of the quarry lode. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.—Henry Hodge; Henry Harvey: Oct. 31.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—Wheal Thomas is now in course of working. The adit has been extended on the course of the east and west lode about 100 fathoms, composed of quartz, yellow copper, sulphur, and arsenical pyrites in large quantities, and will average from 4 to 5 ft. wide, underlying north about 1½ ft. in a fathom, and its course or bearing is about 25° north of east. Such appearances I have seldom or ever witnessed, and had it been in the parish of Gwennap, or any of the mining districts to the west, no expense would be spared in developing its resources. There are some splendid specimens of yellow copper pyrites now to be seen in the north of the shaft at surface on the course of the lode, which underlies west about 2 feet in a fathom; its course, or bearing, is about north and south. Judging from its course and underlie, this lode ought to have been intersected ere this in the adit level, although in distance and depth it may have altered its dip and bearing. From the appearances at or near the surface, the indications are highly promising, and the stratum is light blue clay-slate, being very congenial for copper ores in any mining locality. There are also two elvans running parallel with the lode, and highly mineralised, and seldom fail, when they come in contact, of producing large quantities of mineral.—W. Hosking: Oct. 25.

— Wheal Thomas: Our prospects at this mine continue much the same as last reported on. The lode is still large, with very favourable appearances for making ore in depth.—S. Keast: Oct. 31.

ORSEDD.—The lode in the 40 south-east is 3 feet wide, unproductive, composed of carbonate of lime and limestone, and very easy for driving. The lode in this level, on east lode, is ½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and a little lead. We daily expect an improvement in this end, as good lead has been got in the above level. The pitch in bottom of the 30, west of shaft, is producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. The pitch in bottom of this level, east of shaft, on east lode, is producing 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in back of the same level, on new branch, still continues good, and produces 3 tons of lead ore per fm., and has a very encouraging appearance. The pitch in back of the 10, on the north and south lode, produces 5 cwts. of lead per fathom.—W. Ramsden: Oct. 31.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—The sumpmen have been engaged putting down a shaft through the stull from the 68 fathom level; this shaft has been sunk from the bottom of Trevena's shaft, which is almost complete to this level. We expect in about 15 or 20 days to have this complete from surface to the 80 fm. level, and then discontinue drawing through the engine-shaft. The stopes in the back of the 68 are still in a good lode of tin, worth about 110*l.* per fathom; we consider the lode equal in value to any for report of the same. The lode in the 68 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, is 20 inches wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom, from the samples we have assayed in the present month. The lode in the 60 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, is 4 to 5 feet wide, worth 60*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 75 winze is worth 10*l.* per fathom; the lode in the rise west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, is 3 to 4 feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 55 cross-cut, north of engine lode, towards the north lode, the ground is favourable, and no appearance of any lode. The men at Bragg's are clearing and securing the footway from surface to adit, and in the coming week we shall be able to go as deep as the 30 fm. level in this part of the mine. Our tribute pitches, on Skimmer's lode, are yielding as much tinstuff as they have done for some time past, and the tributers are getting fair wages from the same. Our surface operations are progressing favourably, and our machinery is being fixed in the steam stamps-house.—J. Delbridge; T. Carpenter; J. Delbridge: Oct. 27.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—Reid's engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily. In the cross-cut in the 70 the ground is still favourable.—East Crinnis District: The main lode, west in the 134, is just as last reported. The men are at present engaged in securing the level. The middle lode, east in the 134, is 15 inches wide, spotted with ore, but not enough to value. No alteration to report in the 122 west, on Job's lode. The main lode, west in the 122, is 2¼ feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom; it has rather fallen off in value during the week. In the cross-cut in the 90 the ground is favourable for driving.—Wheal Unity: We have cleared the engine-shaft 35 fms. from surface. We consider we have about 5 fms. to get to the bottom. We are also clearing the 40 with all speed, and hope to see the lode very shortly. We shall sell about 200*l.* worth of tin in the course of next month.—J. Dale; G. T. Trewren: Oct. 30.

PEN-Y-GELLI.—The lode in the adit level, driving west, is at present unproductive, yet still maintains encouraging appearances, and we daily expect an important improvement; the water is issuing from the lode stronger than it has ever done. The lode in the winze sinking below the 10 has improved, and now yields about 5 cwts. per fathom. This winze, when communicated with the adit level, will greatly add to the convenience of this part of the mine. The pitch in back of this level is producing a little lead. The lode in new shaft for the last 6 ft. sinking has become more defined, and now exhibits a very flattering appearance, and I doubt not but that lead will be met with shortly.—W. Ramsden; W. T. Harris: Oct. 31.

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode, and country about it, are improving in appearance, and in driving a few fathoms more east, on the lode, I hope and expect to meet with a good bunch of copper ore. In sinking the shaft the last 2 or 3 fms. the stratum shows a desided improvement.—R. Davies: Oct. 27.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—I have nothing particular to communicate at present relative to this mine; we are continuing to drive the cross-cut very satisfactorily, and I have much pleasure in stating that we are in a beautiful channel of ground.—R. Davies: Oct. 27.

SEVERN.—Our machinery continues in good order, and is working steadily and well, keeping the water clear easily by the wheel going 2½ revolutions per minute. Our carpenter is now engaged making flood-gates on the river, and leats, and also getting the launders, jigging-machines, and crushing-mill ready for work; I shall commence crushing next week. The dressing is getting on satisfactorily. We are beginning to make the ore clean, and I expect we shall have 3 tons of copper ore in the bin by the end of this week. The lode in the 10 has improved in size, is spotted with copper and lead, and still letting down a very large stream of water; driving by six men, at 5*l.* per fm., 3 fathoms stent, or the month. Two men have commenced driving the shallow adit, at 3*l.* 5s. per fm., 3 fathoms stent, or the month. The other men have, up to this morning, been tramming out some stuff, and putting in timber in the deep adit, and I expect they will commence stoping in a day or two.—John Reynolds: Oct. 31.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—Since my last report, the shaft on the copper lode has been sunk 3 ft., making in all 16 fms. from surface, casing and footway made complete to bottom; the lode is still 5 feet wide, presenting every appearance of having a good and productive lode ere long. The wheel and drawing-machine will be set to work to-day, and with the aid of the same, and the very favourable ground in the shaft, I hope we shall make good progress in sinking.—T. Neill: Oct. 31.

— We have finished casing and dividing the new shaft on the copper lode, and put the machine to work, which answers very well; and we have been impeded in the works, owing to so much surface water. We must get our pitwork in order immediately.—T. Trewerke: Nov. 1.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode at the engine-shaft is looking much the same as stated last week, producing saving work. In the 49 fm. level west the lode is still worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 49 fm. level, east of Red Whim-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth about 3 tons of ore per fm.; in this level west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.—J. Phillips, jun.: Oct. 31.

SOUTH BOG.—The lode in the deep adit end, driving east, is at present small, but the ground continues favourable for driving. By continuing this end about 6½ fms. east we shall intersect a branch we found productive in Powell's adit above, and likewise a north and south lode we found productive in the same level above. The lode in the cross-cut, driving east on the deep adit, north of the engine-shaft, is 1½ foot wide, composed of spar, and spotted with lead ore. The stopes in the back of the deep adit will produce 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—S. Morris: Oct. 31.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—At the flat-rod shaft, no portion of the lode has been taken down during the past week. The other parts of the mine are progressing as usual.—T. Glanville: Oct. 27.

SOUTH CR[illegible].—The sumpmen are engaged sinking the engine-shaft below the 64, the ground is hard and spare for driving at present. The lode in the 74, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 64, east of Gore's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of of ore per fm. The lode in the 64, west of flat-rod shaft, is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 54, east of Gore's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing ⅓ ton of ore per fm. In the rise in back of the 54, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode here, at present, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. There is no material alteration in the tribute department this week.—J. Delbridge; E. Chegwin: Oct. 27.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Since my last report the lode at the engine-shaft has been cut into; it is about 2 ft. wide, chiefly consisting of quartz and mundic, spotted with copper ore; it has a very kindly appearance. In the 37 fm. level the lode is composed of gossan, spar, and capel, intermixed with stops of black copper ore, and is looking better than it has done since we commenced driving. Agreeably to the resolution of the meeting, we have, for the present, stopped the cross-cut, and commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the adit, where there is a very promising lode. In prosecuting our operations here, we hope to meet with something valuable.—J. Cock: Oct. 31.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—The 60 cross-cut north progresses favourably. The lode in the 50 east is disordered by a cross-course; in the same level west the lode is small. In the 40 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive.—W. Roberts: Oct. 27.

SOUTH ZION.—We are favourably progressing with the adit north; the end is in now about 70 fms., the ground is still good for driving. We have not yet met with No. 3 lode, but have several branches throughout the end, which are indications of being near the lode. The engine and other materials will be on the mine by Friday next.—J. Hodge: Oct. 31.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Dowson's, the lode is as last reported; everything throughout the mine, underground, is much as last reported on. At surface, we are getting on well with our new stamping engine-house; I hope by next week, if the weather continues fine, to get the loadings up to their intended height. We have now on the mine the boiler, cylinder, and sundry other work of the engine; it is a most excellent machine. I have sent you a tin bill for 4 tons 5 cwts. of black tin, at 70*l.* per ton, sold on Friday. I intend putting up 24 new heads to our stamps, and also attach our present power of 12 heads, making 36 heads; with this power, I feel safe in saying we can leave a profit immediately it is set to work.—R. H. Williams.

TALIESIN.—I have removed the men working in the west end, in the bottom of Bacon's shaft, to cut a plat there; the east end is still producing good ore, also the stopes. The tribute pitches are looking very good, especially the pitch west of the old whim-shaft, it has an excellent appearance.—W. Williams: Oct. 27.

TINCROFT.—North Tincroft: At the new engine-shaft, sinking under the 142 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 142 fm. level, driving east of new engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin; in the 142 fm. level, driving west of new engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing saving work for tin and copper. In the 130 fm. level, driving west of new engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; in the 130 fm. level, driving east of new engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 130 fm. level, west of new engine-shaft, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The winze sinking under the 130 fm. level, west of new shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 90 fm. level, driving east from Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore.—Highburrow Lode: In the 162 fm. level, driving east from Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 152 fm. level, driving east from Martin's east shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 142 fm. level, driving east from Martin's east shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm.—Chapple's Lode: In the 142 fathom level, driving west from Downright shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the 120 fathom level, west of Downright shaft, we are engaged in cross-cutting the lode, and from what we have seen it presents a most favourable appearance, producing copper ore of very superior quality, the value of which at present I cannot give, but am inclined to think it will be of great importance, as the end is now approaching the run of ore ground which was discovered by the tributers some time since in the 100 fm. level, and from which pitch four men will break this two months 70 tons of good ore. Our tribute pitches are much the same as last reported. I anticipate our next sampling of copper ore will be about 700 tons, and that with the tin sold, and to be sold, for the two months, will leave a profit of 1000*l.* In conclusion, I beg to say the mine is looking very well, and all bills are charged up and paid to the end of June, so that the profit made is *bona fide*, and not such profits as were considered to be made for some time past in this mine.—F. Pryor: Oct. 30.

TOKENBURY.—Agreeably with your request, I have carefully examined this mine. The following are my remarks thereon:—The engine-shaft, sinking on D lode, is now about 64 fms. below adit, making about 106 fms. from surface; the lode at this shaft is about 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and a little yellow ore, but not enough to save, yet a very promising lode. In the 52, this lode has been driven on, east of the shaft, about 30 fms., 5 fms. of which is beyond the cross-course; the lode in the present end is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, capel, and spots of ore, but not so promising as at the shaft. Mitchell's lode, west in the 37, is at present split in branches, but will, I think, be again united in 2 or 3 fms. driving; it has a promising appearance, and the ground about it is very congenial for making ore. The lode east is about 3 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz and good stones of ore. Jenkins's lode, in the level west, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, peach, and a small portion of ore. Treasack's lode west is 12 in. and east 8 in. wide, of just the same character as Jenkins's. I would very strongly recommend your sinking the shaft 1 fm. deeper, which will be 65 fms. below the adit, and drive west on the course of D lode, under the large quantities of gossan seen at the surface, for it has been my opinion for a long time that ore will be found in that direction. I would also, at the 65, drive a cross-cut north and cut E lode, which is a very promising one, but nothing has been done on it west of the shaft under the 27; these two lodes, D and E, are the principal lodes in the sett, with fine gossan backs west, and I think, when opened on in that direction, will prove productive. I would also call your attention to Mitchell's lode (especially going west), which I should drive with all speed, as I think you are very likely to find ore in it; you can then open on the other south lodes.—Henry Taylor: Oct. 26.

TRELOWETH.—The 90 east will yield 2½ tons of good copper ore per fm. The 90 west contains good ore, but not to value. The 80 east is rather harder than usual. The 60 west is driving on the north side of the lode, where the ground is not hard. The pitches general are looking well.—Oct. 27.

TRENOW CONSOLS.—Since last report, we have fixed a new lift to the 80 fathom level, and have commenced sinking under this level with 12 men. The 80 fm. level east has considerably improved this last week. In the 70 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, better than we have seen it before; in the 70 fm. level east the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore throughout. In the 60 fm. level west the lode is still looking well. Caru Perran and Wheal Pleasant tin and copper lodes are looking much the same as for the last month. All our stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking just the same as last reported.—J. Smith; T. Bennetts: Oct. 31.

VALE OF TOWY.—Clay's Engine-Shaft: At the Diagonal shaft, sinking under the 30, our progress is rather slower, the ground being hard, and water increasing. In the 30 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, producing lead, but not to value; in the same level, south of Field's shaft, the lode is split by a horse of killas: we shall drive on the east part, as there is more lode standing; at present the end is producing a small quantity of lead. We have holed the rise in back of the 20, south of Field's, to the 10. In the winze in bottom of the 20 the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. In the winze in bottom of same level, north of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is as last reported, 3 feet wide, mixed with lead. In the 20, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, mixed with a small portion of lead. Our tribute department is much the same as for some time past.—S. Thomas: Oct. 30.

UNION TIN.—The engine-shaft is sunk about 3½ fms. below the 20. It has taken a pretty deal of work in altering the pitwork, cutting ground and shaft-plat in the 20, putting in penthouse, &c. The shaft is now in good order for sinking. I calculate we shall have the lode at the shaft about the 30; then we shall continue sinking on the course of the lode; the lode being the soft part, we can get new levels much cheaper than by sinking in the rock off from the lode. We have commenced driving the 20 east by four men. The tributers are working so far east as the present driving, and getting good tinstuff. The engineers are pushing on the erection of the new engine as fast as possible: we expect to be at work in about three weeks. I am anxious to commence operations also at the east ground. This, in addition to the present workings, will, without doubt, produce large sales of tin.—J. Webb: Oct. 31.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: The ground at the engine-shaft continues much the same as last reported. In the 84 east the lode is small and unproductive. The 42 east produces 1 ton, and the 30 east 2 tons of ore per fm.—Engine Lode: In the 52 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 20 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and ore, worth 1½ ton per fm.—South Lode: The 52 east will turn out 1 ton, and the winze sinking under the 42 produces 4 tons of ore per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking well.—W. Roberts: Oct. 27.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—At Bridgman's engine-shaft, in driving the 67 fm. level east, the ground is rather hard and slow of progress, and the lode in which is without alteration. In the stopes in the bottom of the 52 east the lode is a little improved, and will produce about 2 tons of lead per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 52 east is not looking quite so well, it being a little disordered. The lode in the rise in the back of the 42 east has undergone but little change to notice during the past week. The cutting of the plat in the 52 is now completed, as are also the timbering and securing of the 42 west. We shall proceed at once with the laying down of the tramroad with all possible dispatch. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are bidding fair to turn out good supplies of copper ore. We have commenced our dressing operations for a rich parcel of copper ore, which is to go in the next sampling.—H. Rodda: Nov. 1.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—I have been at this mine to-day, and am glad to tell you the lode in the 45 fathom level west is looking important, thickly impregnated with malleable copper ore, which is a strong indication of a body of copper connected with it, although we may have to drive some fathoms before we reach it. I believe I shall soon have to tell you we have an object for sinking deeper; I do not like to report too high before we see more of it. I believe we shall have some pleasure in West Par yet.—J. Webb: Oct. 27.

WEST POLBERRO.—We have commenced sinking Mason's shaft below the adit, but have not seen sufficient of the lode to report on it. We set the adit end to drive west on this lode on Saturday last; the lode in the end is 20 inches wide, producing black ore, mundic, and gossan; we also set a stope in the back of the level west of the engine-shaft; the lode in this stope is worth 7*l.* per fathom. We have a good lode in the stope west of the cross-course, on Callow lode, in the adit level. Next week we shall be prepared to set several men to stope on the Callow lode, and also be preparing to work to the end of the south cross-cut. There is no particular change in any of our other workings to notice.—T. Julian: Oct. 31.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—The lode in the 10 is large, and producing occasional stones of tin and copper. There is no change in either of the cross-cuts as yet.—J. Pryor: Oct. 31.

WEST WHEAL CARPENTER.—The shaft is down from surface 12 or 13 fms., in which we have got a large and promising lode, but having so much rain I have suspended the sinking for a little while, or until the dry weather sets in. The men are all in the adit end, which is about 14 fms. behind the shaft; the lode in the end is equal to that in the shaft.

WHEAL FRANK MILLS.—The ground at the engine-shaft is at present more favourable for sinking than it has been, and the men are making fair progress. The lode in the 45 end north is improving, worth at present from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead per fathom; the lode is very soft, and letting out a great quantity of water. I am daily expecting a far greater improvement, by the appearance of the lode. The cross-cut, west from the rise, has gone through a branch of the lode 3 feet wide, chiefly composed of gossan and quartz. The 44 end south is without any material alteration. The lode in the winze sinking from the 30 improves as it goes down. The whim can scarcely keep away the stuff, the ground is so favourable.—J. P. Nicholls: Oct. 31.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—In handing you my report for the past month, I beg to make the following remarks:—The 85 fm. level cross-cut has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft. 3 in., which makes it 11 fms. 2 ft. 9 in. south from the main lode, and from the run of the lode, as seen in the 40 south from Taylor's shaft, we ought to be near it. The character of the granite is very congenial for the production of copper ore. Although it is a little harder, yet we find occasional spots of yellow ore in the granite. The 70 fm. level cross-cut has been driven north 2 fms. We are not yet through the elvan. We have driven in it between 5 and 6 fms., which I think shows it to be a strong course, and should there be a lode resting on it, I am of opinion the chances are good for us finding a deposit of ore. The Newton engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. The lode continues to be small, and the shaft still in easy granite. I am, therefore, strongly persuaded that the branch standing to the north of the shaft will make the principal part of the lode, and I think by the end of another month the shaft will be deep enough to put in a cistern, and drive a 30 fm. level. The lode in the 18 fm. level, west from this shaft, is more than 3 ft. wide, nearly all killas, with the tincture of copper disseminated nearly all over the breast-heads which are in the lode. We have a small piece of ground to strip down, after which we shall drive the end with all speed. In the eastern end at this level we have driven 9 feet, and the lode has made a good change, producing splendid stones of tin, some of which will produce 75 per cent. We have this day (27th inst.) drawn a good pile of stuff to the surface, and from the samples I have dressed I should think it would produce on an average 5 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks. I cannot, at present, exactly state the value of the end, but should it continue, I am of opinion it is worth full 25*l.* per fm.; but after we have opened more on the course of it, I shall be able to state its value more correctly. The engine and machinery are working very well; but after the other boiler is fixed, which we are doing as fast as possible, I think we shall see a great change in the consumption of coals.—G. R. Odgers: Oct. 27.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—During the past fortnight Pollard's shaftmen have been engaged preparing for the guides at the whim-shaft, and are now assisting to fix the same. The lode in the 120, south of Pollard's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 110 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fm.; in the same level north it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 100 south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 90 south it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 80 north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 11½ fms. under the 40. The stopes and pitches producing much as usual. We sold, on the 23d Oct., two parcels of lead ores—No. 1 (computed) 75 tons, to Thomas Somers, Esq., at 26*l.* 13s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2 (computed) 51 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 8*l.* per ton.—P. Clymo, jun.; H. Hodge; R. Knapp: Nov. 1.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—The water is now down about 3½ ft. below the back of the 30; I hope to fork it early next week, and commence sinking. There was set, on Monday last, a pitch in back of the 20, to three men, at 10s. in 1*l.*, the takers to have 30s. per fm. (which is almost half price) for rising until the water is in fork to bottom; they have risen here 4½ ft.—nothing of importance cut yet. Also, set a pitch in the back of the 16 to two men, at 10s. in 1*l.* The costeaning in this month measured 58 fms.; there has been nothing done to that since my last. The copper ore sold to Freeman and Co. weighed 11 tons 16 cwts.; amount of money, including 7s. per ton carriage, 40*l.* 17s. 5d., which the cashier is instructed to forward to the purser.—W. Tregay: Oct. 27.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—We are cutting the plat and dividing down the diagonal shaft as fast as possible. In the rise in the 80 the lode at present is small. In the 70 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of good ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 70 is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 50 east, on the caunter lode, is unproductive. In the rise on the caunter lode, in the 50 west from engine-shaft, we have communicated to the winze sinking below the 40 at flat-rod shaft, and have 5 fms. in height of orey ground. We shall now resume driving the 50 west. In the 30, south from engine-shaft, we are still driving in elvan.—D. Lanksbury: Oct. 27.

WHEAL TRISTREM (St. Austell).—During the past week we have cut south in the lode in the 66 end east 5 ft.; it is composed of gossan, spar, mundic, and spots of copper. The lode being so very large we have not yet got to the tin part. By the appearance of the end in the 62 cross-cut, we are near the No. 2 lode; the ground is getting very wet. We trust it will be good. We have put the men to drive south behind the 52 end, where we think the tin part of the lode is. The stopes and 40 cross-cut are as last reported.—J. Jenkin: Oct. 30.

WHEAL WREY.—The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 1 ft. under the 33 fathom level. The lode in the 33, south of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1¼ ton of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, producing ¾ ton of lead per fm. In the 23 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing ¾ ton of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing ⅓ ton of lead per fm. In the 12 south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing ¼ ton of lead per fm. The north shaft, sunk for ventilation, is holed to the 12 fm. level. The stopes are producing much as usual. We sampled, on Friday last, a parcel of lead ores, computed 72 tons, for sale on the 3d inst.—P. Clymo, jun.; W. Hancock; R. Roskilly: Nov. 1.

WHEAL ZION.—Great Lode: The lode in Richards's shaft, sinking below the 50 fm. level, is composed of spar, prian, and mundic, with occasional stones of ore, for 2 ft. wide—ground moderate for sinking. The lode in the 66, east of engine-shaft, is composed of capel, spar, and mundic, with small stones of ore; this end we have to drive 10 fms. further to be under Richards's shaft. In the 50, east of Richards's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, the character of which is capel and mundic, saving work. The 40, west of engine-shaft, is driven 43 fms.; we have intersected the elvan course, which we think has thrown the lode 4 fms. south of its former course.—Middle Lode: In the 30, west of engine-shaft, we have also intersected the cross-course, which has disordered the lode; however, from present appearances, the lode will form itself as

before. The pitch in the back of this level, and the pitch in the back of the 40 fm. level, are yielding moderate quantities of ore. We sampled, on Friday last (computed) 58 tons of ore, worth 6*l.* per ton. We have underground and at surface 35 tons of ore, which we are now preparing for our next sampling.—J. Bray: Oct. 31.

WOOD MINE.—The lode in the 25 end south is looking much better than it has done; it has further improved since Mr. Edward King was here: the lode is more congenial for ore, and the water is issuing stronger. This is a strong indication that we are getting under the ore ground in the bottom of the 15, and the lode is apparently making under the flookap branch on the footwall. The present price for driving this end is 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. In the north end we have intersected a small cross-course, the lode yielding some good stones of ore about it. Since we have driven through the cross-course about 6 feet the ground is again much tighter. The present price for driving 5*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. The middle shaft is down about 6 fathoms. The horse-whim is about to be erected, which will enable us to proceed much faster with the cutting down of this shaft.—S. Cock: Oct. 31.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Nov. 2, 1855.

COPPER.	£. s. d.
Sheathing and bolts ..p. lb.	0 1 2
Bottoms ..... ,,	0 1 3
Oil (Exchange) ..... ,,	0 1 0½
Best selected .....p. ton	129 0 0
Tough cake ..... ,,	126 0 0
Tile ..... ,,	126 0 0
South American ..... ,,	113 0 0

IRON.	per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London .	9 10 0- 9 15 0
Ditto, to arrive	9 0 0- —
Nail rods	10 0 0-10 10 0
,, Stafford. in London	11 10 0-12 0 0
Bars ditto	11 0 0-11 10 0
Hoops ditto	11 10 0-12 0 0
Sheets, single	12 10 0-13 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	5 0 0- 5 5 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	— - —
Bars, common, ditto ...	8 0 0- 8 10 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	8 10 0- —
ditto, Swed. in Lon. to ar.	14 10 0-16 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde.....	3 15 0- 3 15 6

LEAD.	
English Pig	25 5 0-25 10 0
Ditto sheet	26 0 0-26 10 0
Ditto red lead.....	26 0 0-26 10 0
Ditto white.....	27 0 0-30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	27 0 0-27 10 0
Spanish, in bond	24 0 0-24 10 0
American.....	none.

FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs, to arr.	19 15 0-20 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	21 0 0- —
English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0
Brass (sheets) .....p. lb.	12½d.
Wire.....	11¾d.
Quicksilver.....p. lb.	1s 9d-1s 9½d.

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	23 15 0-24 0 0
To arrive.....	24 0 0- —

ZINC.	
In sheets.....	31 0 0- —

TIN.	
English, blocks.....	123 0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	124 0 0- —
Ditto, Refined	128 0 0- —
Banca	124 0 0- —
Straits	122 0 0- —

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 14 6- 1 15 0
IX Ditto 1st quality ,,	2 0 6- 2 1 0
IC Ditto 2d quality ,,	1 12 6- —
IX Ditto 2d quality ,,	1 18 6- —
IC Coke ..... ,,	1 8 6- 1 9 0
IX Ditto ..... ,,	1 14 6- 1 15 0
Canada plates.....p. ton	— -14 10 0

In London; 20*s.* less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	11½d 1s
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p.cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0- 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } Glasg.	— - 5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0- 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London ..... }	— - 7 0 0

MANGANESE.†	
Ground.....p. ton	5 15 0- 6 4 0
Giessen Lump..... ,,	4 0 0- —
Nassau ditto ..... ,,	3 10 0- 3 12 0

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box less.

† Thirty days credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

Remarks.—Since Oct. 27 we have not witnessed any material alteration in the position of metals, there being an average amount of business transacted in most descriptions.

Copper.—Although smelters continue busy with manufactured qualities, there appears just now rather a slackness in the demand for rolling and smelting descriptions, several parcels having been offered in our market at a reduction in value, without finding buyers; nevertheless, present prices are likely to be maintained for some little time. The ores sampled on Oct. 10, and sold at Swansea on Oct. 30, was 1115 tons; the quantity announced to be brought forward on the 20th inst. is 1433 tons.

Iron.—Some large orders have been given out for English bars, and prices are now firm. Staffordshire bars (second quality) have been bought largely for forward delivery. Scotch-pigs have suffered in a measure from the unfavourable intelligence with reference to America; the least appearance of hostilities would have a most decided weight as to the future value of this article; mixed numbers have been already pressed on the market, and have not met with buyers above 74*s.*, at which price the market closes sellers on 'Change.

Lead is steady, and commands high prices.

Spelter.—The market has been remarkably quiet, and is somewhat easier in price.

Tin.—In English a fair business has been done; prices remain steady. Banca has been dull of sale; 124*l.*, nominal. The price in Holland has fluctuated between 72 fls. and 73 fls., but at the close few buyers presented themselves above 72 fls., sellers holding for 73 fls.; it is reported to have been sold in France at 71½ fls. Straits in good request, and difficult to buy under 122*l.*, fine soft quality.

Tin-Plates.—A concession in price has taken place.

Quicksilver.—For small lots sellers quote 1*s.* 9½*d.* per lb., and parcels of 30 bottles and upwards at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

Glasgow, Nov. 1.—In consequence of "bear" sales, our market has experienced a considerable decline this week, as low as 74*s.* having been accepted to-day for prompt cash; at this price a fair business was done, but we closed with a better appearance, buyers 74*s.*, sellers 74*s.* 3*d.* to 74*s.* 6*d.* Iron for shipment and local consumption is still in very good demand. To-day's quotations are:—No. 1, Gartsherrie, 81*s.*; No. 1, g.m.b., 75*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, g.m.b., 73*s.* Shipments for the week ending Oct. 27:—Foreign, 4666 tons; coastwise, 4230 tons = 8896 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were:—Foreign, 3659 tons; coastwise, 5754 tons = 9413 tons.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—Nothing has transpired in our market since our last report worthy of notice, and prices remain as then quoted. The demand for all kinds of manufactured iron is far from great, and the universal opinion is quite in favour of lower prices, but still any considerable reduction is by no means anticipated. A good business in the spring with America is looked forward to with a certainty, and the known smallness of stocks, together with the increase in the demand for all purposes throughout the United States, reasonably warrant such a conclusion. Scotch Pig-iron has been neglected, and the market may be quoted as flat. Tin-plates are moderately enquired for, without any alteration in price. Copper and Lead are steady. The quotations are:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* per ton.—Tin: Common block, 123*s.* per cwt.; common bar, 124*s.*; refined block, 127*s.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33*s.* to 34*s.* per box; coke, IC, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.*—Lead: Sheet, 26*l.* per ton; pig, 25*l.* 10*s.*—Zinc (sheet), 31*l.* per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126*l.* per ton; best selected ditto, 129*l.*—Yellow metal sheathing, 1*s.* per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19*l.* 10*s.* to 20*l.* per ton; fagot, 20*l.* 10*s.* to 21*l.* per ton.

Mines.—A reference to the Official List will show that an average amount of business has been transacted in mining shares since our last, and that prices have been fully sustained. More than one discovery, and several important improvements, in mines have been reported, thereby infusing more life into the market, and causing a good demand for particular shares. Among these the most prominent have been Pendeen, Carvannal, Grambler, Grenville, Comford, Trevclyan, Merllyn, Devon Buller, and a few others. In West Frances, a large speculation still goes on, at 35 to 37½. North Bassets have advanced to 34, and a strong feeling abroad in favour of the mine. West Bassets, 33 to 33¼. Rosewarne shares have recovered their late depression, and have advanced to 210, 220, and no sellers; we hear of many parties who were frightened out of their shares by the false rumours and reports so freely circulated against the mine, in consequence of the bottom levels being poor, when, as we explained on October 13, the 46 was many fathoms behind the rich ore ground in the levels above. This level, although it has still many fathoms to be driven to come under the richest part of the upper levels, has considerably improved, and as the ore ground in the 22 was only 16 fms. long, and increased to 30 fms. in the 34 fathom level, it would lead us to suppose that the ore ground is dipping east, or is greatly increasing in length as it goes down. The shaft is now down to the 58, and the lode 20 inches wide, opening tribute ground. We first called attention to the prospects of this mine when the shares were 70*l.* each, and but little known to the public, and since then we have regularly given the most reliable information concerning it, and shall continue to do so. East Bullers were in good demand early in the week, but have left off flatter; no improvement has yet taken place in the mine, but the cross-cut in the 20 must be nearing the Buller lode. At Orsedd, in Flintshire, a lode yielding 3 tons of lead ore per fathom has been discovered; previous to this the levels had become so poor that thoughts had been entertained of selling the machinery. At Wheal Unity, an improvement has taken place in driving the adit end east, on North Unity lode, which is 2½ feet wide, with a very favourable appearance. In Grenvilles, a very large business has been done, and in the early part of the week an active demand existed for shares, at 2½ to 3. The discovery to which we referred last week was at Newton's shaft, and the lode (supposed to be that from which South Frances got their first bunch of ore) is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fm. This is only at the 18 fm. level, and a 30 fathom level will be driven to intersect it also. The West Basset and South Frances present rich lode runs still further north through Grenville. In the other part of the sett, the 70 and 80 cross-cuts are near upon the lodes. The lode to be cut in the 80 was 2 to 3 ft. wide, with rich stones of black and grey ore, in the 40 fathom level, and never having been opened upon below that level, every effort having been made to sink the shaft to the 80, much interest attaches to cutting the lode at this depth, and few speculations offer such chances of success. At Pendeen, a good improvement is reported, and there has been much business doing in the shares. The mine is near Botallack, in a very rich district, and with excellent prospects. The Vale of Towy has declared its first dividend, of 1000*l.*, and promises to continue it quarterly. This, we believe, is the first dividend paid by any mine in the district, or, probably, in Carmarthen. At North Towy, the prospects are improving. Mill Pools and Trevelyans have been enquired after; Carvannals dealt in from 11 to 13; Comford, 10; Sortridge Consols, 6¾ to 7, with but little business doing; North Roberts also flatter; Trefusis enquired after; Clijah flat; East Basset, 45 to 50. At Grambler, a lode has been cut, and a demand caused for shares, but few sellers to be found. Bryntail shares have advanced to 4*l.* each; a week or two since they were unsaleable at 5*s.*; the advance has been caused by the discovery of a new lode (supposed to be the Penllyne), worth 2 tons of lead per fm. About 13 fms. have been driven upon it, and nearly 400*l.* worth of ore already raised. At Trelawny, a dividend of 1*l.* per share has been declared, and the mine is looking much better. A larger dividend would have been declared, but the expenses were heavy, owing to the extra pitwork and machinery paid for. At Par Consols, a dividend of 12*s.* per share was declared, leaving 6000*l.* in hand.

We have received several communications upon the affairs of the San Fernando Mining Company. Our correspondents complain, and, we fear, too justly, of the manner in which they have been treated, and the impossibility of obtaining any reliable intelligence as to the state of their property. Rather more than twelve months ago, the reports of the Messrs. Remfrey, which were sent officially to the *Mining Journal*, were such as to lead the public to suppose that the mines were not only richer than any in this country, but in Spain also; whilst the statement of accounts printed and freely circulated by the London office showed that the profits of the mines were sufficient to pay dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on 100,000*l.* capital, and that such dividends would be paid quarterly. We understand two or three of these dividends were in reality paid, and upon the faith of their being continued several thousand shares were purchased from the London office at par (1*l.* per share). No dividend, however, has since been declared, no accounts rendered, and the shareholders are in a complete state of ignorance as to whether the company is a myth or not, or whether the mines, which were so well reported on by Mr. Johu Hitchins, are at work. We trust, therefore, the directors in London, whose names were published in the prospectus, and through which so many persons were led to invest their money (in some cases we hear of, the savings of years of labour), will thoroughly investigate the affairs of the company, and give some explanation as early as possible.

The following is the Official List of transactions during the week:—

Saturday, Oct. 27.—Condurrow, 132[illegible] 135; Carvannall, 12 to 12½; Devon Buller, 2¼ to 2½; East Buller, 8¼ to 8½; Great Vor, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Molland, 2*s.* 6*d.*; North Basset, 32, 31¾, 32; West Frances, 35; Wheal Mary Ann, 37½; Wheal Kitty, 37½.

Monday.—Alfred Consols, 14½ to 14¾; Carvannall, 12 to 12½; East Buller, 8¼; Great Sheba, 2¼ to 2½; Lady Bertha, 20*s.* 6*d.*; North Basset, 32½, 33, 32¾; Pendeen, 22*s.* 6*d.*; Sortridge, 6*l.* 17*s.*; South Zion, 3*s.* 6*d.*; West Damsel, 81 to 82½; West Frances, 37½, 35½, 36½; Wheal Grenville, 2, 2⅛, 2⅛, 2⅛, 2¾.

Tuesday.—Alfred Consols, 14¼ to 14½: Carvannall, 12 to 12½; East Buller, 8¼ to 8⅜; Hender, 4, 4⅛, 4⅜; Lady Bertha, 20*s.*; North Basset, 33, 33¼, 34; Pendeen, 22*s.* 6*d.*, 25*s.*, 24*s.*, 25*s.*; South Tolgus, 80; Sortridge Consols, 7; West Frances, 35½, 36½, 37½.

Wednesday.—Carvannall, 11½, 12, 11, 11¼, 12½, 13; Frank Mills, 2¾; Great Alfred, 14; Lady Bertha, 20*s.*; Merllyn, 10*s.*, 11*s.*, 12*s.* [illegible]; North Basset, 33, 33¼, 34¼, 32½, 33, 34, 34½; Par Consols, [illegible] 11*s.*; Pendeen, 21*s.*, 22*s.* 6*d.*, 23*s.* 6*d.*; Sortridge Consols, 6¾ to 6⅞; West Basset, 32⅞ to 33¼.

Thursday.—Carvannall, 11, 11⅜, 12; East Buller, 8¼, 8⅜; Pendeen, 23*s.*, 24*s.*, 25*s.*, 30*s.*, call paid; Trevelyan, 3 to 3¼; West Sortridge, 5*s.* 6*d.*; West Frances, 37; Wheal Basset, 750 to 775; Wheal Wrey, 8⅞ to 9.

Friday.—Devon Great Consols, 400 to 405; East Basset, 47½; East Buller, 8¼, 8⅜, 8⅜; Lady Bertha, 20*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; North Basset, 33¾, 34, 34¼, 33¾, 34, 34¼; Rosewarne, 210; Sortridge Consols, 6 15-16; Tincroft, 3⅜ to 3⅝; Trewetha, 2⅞ to 2⅞; Wheal Wrey, 8⅞ to 9; Wheal Grenville, 2¼, 2⅜, 2¾.

The following business is also reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange, although the greater portion of the transactions are not in the Official List:—

Saturday.—Alfred Consols, 14; Bedford United, 11¾; Tincroft, 3; Rosewarne, 195; West Sortridge, 5*s.*; Lady Bertha, 21*s.* 6*d.*; Swanpool, 2½; Sortridge Consols, 6¾; Cwm Darren, 6*s.*

Monday.—Devon Wheal Buller, 1¾; Lady Bertha, 21*s.* to 23*s.*; Cwm Darren, 5*s.* 9*d.*; Great Wheal Vor, 17*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; West Sortridge, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; Molland, 3*s.*; Sortridge, 7*l.*; Swanpool, 5*s.* 6*d.*; Great Sheba, 2⅞; Tincroft, 3⅜; Pendeen, 22*s.* 6*d.*; Wheal Grenville, 2 to 2⅜.

Tuesday.—Carvannall, 12 to 12½; Alfred Consols, 14¾; Lady Bertha, 22*s.*; Pendeen, 24*s.*; Sortridge Consols, 7*l.*; West Sortridge, 5*s.*; Swanpool, 5*5s.*; North Basset, 32; East Buller, 8¾.

Wednesday.—Lady Bertha, 23*s.*, 22*s.*, 21*s.* 6*d.*; Sortridge Consols, 7½; Hender, 4¼; North Basset, 33¾; Pendeen, 24*s.*, 25*s.*, 26*s.*; Swanpool, 3½; West Sortridge, 5*s.* 3*d.*; Great Wheal Vor, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Molland, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Thursday.—This being a close holiday on the Stock Exchange, no transactions were effected.

Friday.—Lady Bertha, 23*s.* to 25*s.*; Swanpool, 4½ to 5; West Sortridge, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; Alfred Consols, 14½; West Collacombe, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*; Great Sheba, 3½; Pendeen, 2 (call paid); Cwm Darren, 6*s.* 6*d.*; Molland, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; Fort Bowen, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Buller and Basset United, 5 to 5½; Ivybridge, 1½.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, the 2252 tons of copper ore sold realised 18,245*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The average price per 21 cwts. was 8*l.* 2*s.*; average standard, 138*l.* 1*s.*; average produce, 7¾; and the quantity of fine copper, 177 tons. The next ticketing, which will take place at Redruth, on Thursday, will comprise 5013 tons, and on the 15th instant there will be no sale.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1115 tons of copper ore realised 16,927*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The sale included 391 tons from Ireland, which sold for 4402*l.* 19*s.* Of this Berehaven sent 245 tons; Knockmahon, 119; Ballygahan, 23; Cronebane and Tigrony, 2 tons each. From Cobre, 496 tons; from Sydney, 95; Peninsular, 25; North Wales, 26; West British Slag, 53; Glasgow Slag, 14; and Great Northern, 3 tons. The next sale, on the 20th inst., will be 1433 tons—591 of which are from Ireland—Berehaven, 269; Knockmahon, 251; Connorree, 50; and Cronebane, 21. From Cobre, 430 tons; San Fernando, 207; Peninsular, 79; Carthagena, 75; Slag, 32; Regulus, 11; and French ore, 5 tons.

In the Saltpetre market, during the early part of the week, a steady business was transacted, but a want of activity was manifested, owing to the dearness of money. On Monday, 200 tons, to arrive, were sold, refraction 5 per cent., at 38*s.* At auction, subsequently, 1758 bags found purchasers, at 25*s.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* for refraction 21½; 36*s.* 6*d.* for refraction 10; at 38*s.* for refraction 8. Towards the close of the sales, there was a spirited demand, and 2000 bags changed hands at full prices. This was owing to the receipt of private advices from Paris, which stated that the Imperial Government of France had contracted with different parties for 3000 tons, to be shipped at specified periods during 1856. The deliveries from the warehouse last week were 388 tons, being an increase of 94 tons on those of the previous week. The stock on hand continues to decrease, and is now only 5303 tons, against 8228 tons at the same period in 1854, showing a decrease of 2925 tons. The imports in 1855, to the week ending Oct. 27, were 7284 tons; whilst in the preceding year they were 13,614 tons. For home consumption, 12,773 tons have been taken to date, being an increase of 4579 tons on that of 1854. There can be but little doubt that, if the present demand continues, a considerable rise must inevitably take place, as the stock will be quite insufficient to meet it. It is quite probable that, with cheap money, under ordinary circumstances, this would have been the case long since, but the tightness of that article has, in a measure, put a stop to speculation.

In the Bullion Market, a fair amount of business, at a decline on previous rates. Mexican dollars, 4*s.* 11¼ per oz.; bar silver, 5*s.* 1*d.* per standard oz.; ditto holding 5 grs. of gold, 5*s.* 1¼*d.* per standard oz.; bar gold, 77*s.* 9*d.* per standard oz.; columbian doubloons, 74*s.* per oz.; fine cake silver, 5*s.* 5½*d.* per oz. The last parcel of silver by mail was sold on Mondry at 5*s.* 1*d.* per oz. The arrivals of the precious metals in England during the week have been—From New York, per *Pacific*, 400*l.*; from the West Indies, per *La Plata*, $381,355, $450,615 in gold dust and bars, $400,000 in specie, and $91,285 platina; from Melbourne, per *Ballarat*, 110,000 ozs. of gold, and 2500*l.* in sovereigns; the *Sir John Harvey* has also arrived from Sydney, but the amount she brings is not yet known. The shipments comprise 31,550*l.* per *Tagus*, besides private remittances and withdrawals from the Bank.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN OCTOBER.

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Wheal Basset.....	£25 0 0	£6400 0 0
North Wheal Basset	0 15 0	4500 0 0
Par Consols	0 12 0	3840 0 0
Foxdale (Isle of Man).....	1 0 0	2560 0 0
South Tamar	0 5 0	2250 0 0
Rosewarne United	8 0 0	2048 0 0
Botallack.....	7 0 0	1400 0 0
United Mines	3 0 0	1200 0 0
West Wheal Seton	5 0 0	1000 0 0
Vale of Towy.....	0 1 0	1000 0 0
Wheal Margaret	7 0 0	784 0 0
West Providence	0 15 0	768 0 0
Wheal Exmouth and Adams.....	0 2 6	712 10 0
Wheal Arthur	0 10 0	614 0 0
Eyam (Derbyshire)	0 10 0	600 0 0
Wheal Seton	3 0 0	594 0 0
Dolcoath	3 0 0	527 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	1 0 0	520 0 0
Newtonards	1 0 0	470 0 0
East Pool	2 10 0	320 0 0
Nether Hearth	0 1 0	320 0 0
Peak United (Derbyshire)	0 10 0	250 0 0
Wheal Fortescue	0 0 10	208 6 8
Kirkcudbrightshire.....	0 3 0	117 18 0
Total		£33,003 14 8

At East Pool meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance end of July, 475*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; ores sold in Oct. and Aug. (less dues), 2499*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; South Crofty water drainage, 14*s.*=298*8l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*—Mine cost and merchants' bills for Aug. and Sept., 1636*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; subsist in Sept. and Oct., 490*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; by dividend of 320*l.* (2*l.* 10*s.* per share): leaving balance in hand, 491*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

At Par Consols general meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 3840*l.* (12*s.* per share) was declared, and a balance of upwards of 6000*l.* carried forward. We understand that, besides the large quantities of copper ore sold monthly, a large parcel of tin will come into the next four months' accounts. The total dividends paid by this mine have been about 170,000*l.*, and every probability of dividing still larger profits for the future. These facts are very encouraging for the adventurers in West Par Consols, from which mine the report this week will be found again very satisfactory, with every appearance of important discoveries before long.

At Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 2148*l.* 6*s.*; ores sold, 4006*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; materials sold, 41*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*=6496*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*—Mine cost, June to August, 3018*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; balance of interest account, 9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; directors' attendances, 25*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3443*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* The nett profit on the three months' working was nearly 1000*l.* The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and other directors.

At Sortridge Consols Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Harcourt Hill in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1194*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; ores sold (less carriage), 4247*l.* 1*s.*; discounts on merchants' bills, 41*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*=5482*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*—Mine costs, 2146*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; lords' dues, 275*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; engineer, 42*l.*; discounts, 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; subscription to Horrabridge School, 10*l.*: leaving balance in favour, 3000*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*—Ores sold and sampled since the quarterly account are estimated to realise 3133*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which added to the balance carried forward is 6134*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* From this balance will have to be deducted 1000*l.* cost of a 22-inch driving engine and crusher, not yet completed. Capt. Metherell reported on the increasing productiveness of the mine, and the accounts were ordered to be printed in future for circulation among the shareholders. In another column will be found a detailed report of the proceedings.

At Pendeen Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Greenwood in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 296*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made. Satisfactory reports were read from Captains Evans and Eddy, and the proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee.

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance end of June, 613*l.* 7*s.*; mine costs and merchants' bills for July and August, 2043*l.* 3*s.*=2656*l.* 10*s.*—By ores sold in August (less dues), 1726*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; sale of junk, 13*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; overpaid property-tax, 102*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*: leaving a balance against the adventurers of 81*4l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

At Wheal Peru general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. James in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 64*l.*; sale of engine, &c., 550*l.*; sale of consols, 419*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* = 1063*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—Balance from late secretary, 7*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; mine cost, 137*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; merchants' bills, 744*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; lord's dues, 24*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; travelling expenses and sundries, 78*l.* 19*s.*; law costs, 62*l.* 4*s.*: leaving balance in hand, 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* By a statement appended to the ordinary financial balance-sheet, it appeared that the liabilities of the adventurers were 171*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, to meet which only 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was then available, and there remains, consequently a deficit of 164*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The Chairman, referring to the position of the company, said it was known to all the adventurers that, at a meeting held on March 7, it was determined to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible, and with that view the mine was then entrusted to Mr. King, who had since been most indefatigable in his exertions to close the accounts, and relieve them of further responsibilities. His efforts were so successful that they were in a position to know the amount of their liabilities. Mr. King submitted a list of good and bad shares, showing that of 8960, into which the mine was originally divided, only 4477 remained good. It was thought that a call of 9*d.* per share would liquidate all claims against the adventurers, and finally close their affairs. This would, if paid up, produce 167*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and leave a small surplus. A call to that amount was accordingly made, and the meeting, after passing a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. King for his praiseworthy exertions, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, separated.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on October 24 (Mr. E. S. Codd in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 304*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*: Aug. and Sept. cost, 409*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; bills, &c., 81*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*=885*l.* 2*s.*—Calls received, 384*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 501*l.* 2*s.* Capt. William Edwards reported that the machinery throughout continued to work well, and their surface drains had prevented any increase of water of consequence in the shaft during heavy rains. This he was glad to be able to report at the approach of winter. Altogether, he considered that their prospects were improved.

At Prignant Consols meeting, on October 19 (the Hon. R. E. Howard in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 335*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; interest, 11*s.* 7*d.*=336*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*—Mine costs and merchants' bills, three months, 184*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 151*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* It was resolved that 100*l.* be set aside for the further trial of the ground for a limited period, in the part suggested by Capt. Ridge, of Rheidol Mine, the work to be resumed immediately. The Hon. R. E. Howard, and Messrs. Henry Armstrong, George Noble, Alfred Price, Thomas Wood, and Paul Wilkinson, were appointed the committee for the ensuing three months.

At Buller and Basset United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed—Balance from last account, 256*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*—Labour cost, 244*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; merchants' bills, 457*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 185*8l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* Capt. R. S. Bryant reported that the indications presented were very similar to the neighbouring mines, and he felt confident that they would have a profitable concern. It was resolved—"That transfers in future be entered in a separate book, and that a share ledger be kept in addition thereto, whilst a list of the adventurers be entered in the cost-book once in every two months." Mr. R. Tredinnick (manager and purser) reports, that of the sum charged for merchants' bills, at least 375*l.* was for additional machinery required for sinking two sumps effectively. After the present month the cost will be very materially reduced, the estimate not exceeding (including materials) 175*l.* or 180*l.* per month.

At the Queen of Dart Mine (Ashburton, Devon) meeting, held at Leeds (Mr. John Marshall in the chair), a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. A protest was handed to the Chairman, on behalf of the shareholders resident at Torquay and Totnes, against the meeting being held at such a distance from the mine. Mr. Billing reported that the ground in the engine-shaft was improving, the hard ground which had pinched up, was dying out, and was now traversed by veins of copper, mundic, and spar. The engine was expected to be on the ground in the course of a week, and would be competent to take the mine to 30 fms., and work the crusher. It was resolved that Messrs. Marshall, Shepherd, Wolff, Prentice, Cooper, J. D. Sawdye, and A. Hill, be appointed for the next three months, and that one of the quorum consist of either Mr. A Hill or Mr. J. D. Sawdye.

At Gonamena Mine Meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Labour cost, July and August, 381*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; new steam-engine, and carriage of same to mine, 76*7l.* 2*s.*; crusher and other castings, 175*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills for timber, &c., 33*4l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*=1658*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*—Balance last account, 246*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; calls received, 512*l.*: leaving balance against mine, 900*l.* 12*s.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Capt. O. O. Trewren reported that two months more would complete all the cross-cuts they would require for some time, when they would be able to turn their whole attention to the different lodes already discovered; and he hoped soon to show the real value of the property.

At Molland Mine meeting, on Oct. 26 (Col. J. T. Croft in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; calls received, 237*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; ore sold, 186*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*=435*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*—Labour cost, July, Aug., and Sept., 314*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 121*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* A call of 6*d.* per share was made. Capt. T. Bennetts reported that he expected they would have at surface by the end of the week about 15 or 16 tons of ore, which he estimated was much the same in quality as the last parcel sold. Nearly the whole of this ore had been raised from the old mine by tributers, the greater part of which they had been paid for.

At Caylan Mine meeting, on Oct. 31, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 157*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; ores sold, 312*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*=470*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*—Mine costs, July and August, 447*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 22*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Capt. James Barkell reported that their progress in dressing ore had been impeded by the very dry weather prevailing. They were to ship, on Oct. 30, about 18 tons of ore, and had about 48 tons, dressed and undressed, on the mine, the present aspect of which was most favourable, further improvements being anticipated.

At the Cargoll Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts to end of Aug. showed—Mine cost for June, July, and August, 142*5l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; account of new whim-engine, 160*l.*; merchants' bills, &c., 525*l.* 17*s.*=2111*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*—By ores sold end of August, 1510*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; less dues, 104*l.* 2*s.*: leaving balance against the adventurers, 705*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* A call of 3*l.* per share was made to liquidate the balance.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Oct. 31, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 273*l.* 6s. 2d.—Mine costs, 241*l.* 10s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 31*l.* 15s. 10d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. James Secombe reported that they had sunk Williams's flat-rod shaft to the 20 fm. level below the adit, and had commenced cutting a plat on the south side of the shaft, where they would drive south to intersect Symons's lode, of which they hoped soon to report favourably.

At Ritton Castle Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Samuel Weatherley in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 123*l.* 6s. 2d.; mine costs, 314*l.* 2s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 32*l.* 12s. 6d.=470*l.* 0s. 9d.—Calls received, 250*l.* 10s.; leaving balance against the mine, 156*l.* 10s. 9d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, and the meeting adjourned until Friday, when it was resolved to forfeit 410 shares. Capt. John Griffiths reported, that if only moderate perseverance were used, there cannot be a doubt but that it will prove a lasting and good mine.

At West Collacombe Mine meeting, on Friday (Mr. G. Macdonald in the chair), a call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. Henry Rodda's report, which will be found in our Mining Correspondence, was read. Capt. J. Metherell was present, and referred in terms of commendation to the future prospects of the mine, the ores of which he considered were equal to those of Sortridge Consols. Messrs. G. Macdonald, T. P. Thomas, C. Powell, Gompers, and J. Metherell, were appointed the committee of management for the ensuing quarter; and the meeting, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, separated.

At South Wheal Ellen meeting, on October 26, the accounts showed—Mine cost, June, 132*l.* 15s. 9d.; July, 148*l.* 12s. 4d.; August, 192*l.* 18s. 4d.; Sept., 200*l.* 2s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 991*l.* 17s. 11d.; cost of engine, 415*l.*=2081*l.* 7s. 1d.—Calls received, 768*l.*; leaving balance against adventurers, 1313*l.* 7s. 1d. A call at the rate of 5*l.* 2s. 7d. per share was made. Capt. Hunt having tendered his resignation, the same was accepted, and two months' salary awarded to him. A resolution was passed appointing a committee to select a suitable person to act as working captain, to be advertised for in the *Mining Journal*, *West Briton*, and *Cornwall Gazette*. Capt. James Evans reported that since the meeting in June they had erected a 45-in. cylinder engine, and drained the mine to the back of the 20. He had seldom seen in the adit level greater encouragement for an outlay to explore the mine, and was of opinion that, if the mine were carefully worked, the adventurers might reasonably calculate on an ample remuneration.

At Gwydyr Park Consols Mine meeting, on Oct. 27, the accounts showed—Balance in favour of adventurers, 60*l.* 6s. A call of 6d. per share was made. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the committee.

At Wheal Russell general meeting, held at Tavistock, on the 25th inst., the accounts showed—Costs from May to Aug. inclusive, four months, 1571*l.* 9s. 5d.; dues, 56*l.* 13s. 6d.; arrears of calls, 5*l.* 12s. 6d.; balance from last account, 247*l.* 2s. 3d.; copper ores sold, (206 tons 5 cwts.), 977*l.* 16s. 1d.; call of 2s. 6d. per share, made 7th June, 476*l.* 12s. 6d.; sundry calls, not previously credited, 15*l.*: the balance in favour of adventurers being 82*l.* 15s. 6d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Capt. Barratt reported that the lode in the 62 was worth 2 tons per fathom. The 50 had produced for a short distance from 2 to 3 tons per fathom, but was now poor. In the 90, at Richards's shaft, in driving north to cut the great north lode, they had been constantly meeting with good stones of ore, and the quantity of ore had greatly increased in the last 2 fms. They are daily expecting great and good results at this point.

At Wheal Ludcott meeting, on Oct 30, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 20*l.* 6s. 1d.; mine costs, 360*l.* 5s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 340*l.* 2s. 5d. = 721*l.* 14s. 2d.—Calls received, 600*l.*: leaving balance against mine, 120*l.* 14s. 2d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Robert Knapp reported that they had now about 15 tons of lead ore, principally from the western lode, 8 tons of which are dressed, and the remainder in course of dressing. To give the mine a judicious and effectual trial, it will be necessary to sink an engine-shaft on Wheal Wrey lode, which had indicated great superiority.

At the Ivy Tor Consols (Sticklepath) bi-monthly meeting, on Oct. 26, the purser's balance-sheet showed, that if all calls due were paid up there would remain a balance in favour of the mine of 17*l.* 1s. 8½d. A call of 6d. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Richards reports that in costeaning the surface within the last fortnight a cross-course had been discovered, which was, as near as he could judge, from 5 fms. to 6 fms. ahead of the present 83 fm. level, and towards which he recommends the driving being forced.

At Wheal Langford meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 493*l.* 8s. 5d.; calls received, 151*l.* 17s. 6d.; rent of cottages, 17*l.* 3s. 5d.; Mr. E. King's loan, 100*l.*=762*l.* 9s. 4d.—Mine costs, 390*l.* 8s. 11d.; tribute, 137*l.* 16s. 1d.; lord's dues, 50*l.*; sundries, 59*l.* 13s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 14*l.* 10s. 7d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed balance against adventurers, 303*l.* 3s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. J. Nance and W. Knott reported that since last meeting the engine-shaft had been sunk 5½ fathoms, and is now 7 fms. below the 28. Malachi's shaft had been cleared from the 20 to the 28. They had driven a 28 fathom level from it east about 5 fathoms. The 15 fathom level had been extended west of Victor's winze 5 fathoms, and the eastern boundary shaft had been cleared from the 15 to the 20 fm. level, and the 20 cleared west of said shaft 40 fms.; also a winze from the 10 to the 20, for ventilation. On reaching the 28, in sinking the new engine-shaft, the ground was found to be of a very promising character, but still very shallow for large deposits of copper ore; yet, judging from the large size and nature of the lode, they are persuaded that it will be found more productive, the prospects continuing to brighten as it is explored deeper. The lodes in the 28, east of Malachi's, are yielding 3 cwts. of silver-lead ore and 1½ ton of copper ore. The back is set on tribute at 11s. in 1*l.* The other parts of the mine continue much the same, and hopes are entertained that repair returns of copper and lead ores will be made, and that next samplings will exceed the last. On October 24, 35 tons of copper and 5 tons of silver-lead ores were sampled, which, by assay, are worth 200*l.* The total numbers employed on the mine are 37 men and 1 boy, of whom 22 are on tutwork. In course of conversation, it was elicited that the costs of working would in future be less than previously. The difficulties under which the mine laboured when taken up by the present directors, had been overcome through economy and perseverance, and there was now every prospect of its becoming a fair investment. With the exception of 50 shares, which were forfeited, all calls had been paid up, and they had 1300*l.* worth of ore against one month's costs; but unfortunately it had been realised at high tribute, which would not be the case in any future discoveries that may be made. Before the tributers lighted on the rich bunch of silver ore, they had been working at a dead loss, but this had put them in good spirits, and it is fully expected, when they get below the 35, that the anticipations of success will not be disappointed. Messrs. Hallet, Chambers, Morris, and Broad, were then re-elected the committee of management, and after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and secretary, the meeting separated.

At Rosewarne Consols meeting, on Monday, the concern was formally handed over by the original shareholders to the new company, who have given orders for the purchase of the necessary machinery and materials. The sett adjoins Rosewarne Mine on the south, and includes the estate of Bosparva and Haw Downs, and is of considerable extent.

Foxdale, Nether Hearth, East Logylas, Driggith, North Towy, Wheal Exmouth and Adams United, sold lead ore; and Frongoch, a parcel of blende.

St. Austell Consols and North Wheal Vor have sold black tin.

The Aberdovey Mine has sampled 20 tons of lead ore, at 15*l.* 9s. per ton, and has already laid open from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* worth of ore ground.

At South Frances Mine a further improvement has taken place since Oct. 31. The 104 east on the new north lode has proved worth 50*l.* per fm., whilst the 50 and 60, as well as other points, are considerably enhanced in value. At the bi-monthly account, on the 5th inst., it is expected the highest dividend yet made will be paid. The ends in this mine are now computed to be turning out fully 35 to 5 tons per fm., whilst the reserve ore in eight levels is almost incalculable to estimate.

At Wheals Trelawny and Trehane, the water question, which has been a long time in dispute, has been settled through the interposition of Mr. Thomas Watson; and it has been arranged that the Trelawny engine is to keep Trehane in fork for twelve months, at a charge of 15*l.* per month. This has enabled the latter to continue to sink and prosecute the driving on the rich course of ore lately discovered in the 136 fm. level.

From Wheal Crebor, Capt. Wm. Doble reports that he believes, from present appearances, they will raise more ore these two months than they have done in the same period for some time past. The tribute pitches have been set at tributes varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* The lode in the 51 end east improves in leaving the cross-course.

We are requested to state that the committee of the Lady Bertha Mine have taken steps to ascertain from what cause the shares have been depreciated, and also whether the reports from the mine are of an exaggerated character. Their report, when ready, will be presented to the shareholders; and on this ground it will be wrong for any person to prejudge the question, whilst so many conflicting opinions are circulated.

From the United Mines (Tavistock), Captain James Rowse writes that 3 tons of tin, value 200*l.*, will be sent off on Thursday next; and at the present rate of raising and dressing, they would have 7 tons more ready by the end of the year.

At Devon Buller Mine, on Thursday, the captain writes,—"A pile of ore was drawn up from the eastern stopes, such as I have not seen for many years: sacks of rich ore, 2 cwts. each," &c.

From Rorrington Mines, Captain J. Taylor writes that from the south side of the deep adit level they had lately two very rich, but small, branches of lead ore entering into the lode, it will now yield about 2 cwts. of lead per fathom.

Mr. Richard Purdy Allen has resigned the office of secretary to the Mining Company of Ireland; and Mr. Robt. Heron has been appointed in his place.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Carn Brea, Carnyorth, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Drake Walls, East Darren, East Pool, Great Crinnis, Gonamena, Great Work, Hingston Down Consols, Nanteos and Penrhiw, North Pool, North Wheal Basset, Rosewarne United, South Caradon, South Crinnis, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Spearne Consols, Stray Park and Camborne Vean, Tincroft, Tamar Consols, Trewetha, United Mines, West Basset, West Caradon, West Damsel, West Wheal Seton, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Charlotte, Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant), Wheal Lovel, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Trelawny, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.—Bedford Consols, Boiling Well, Broyfloyd, Bryntail, Buller and Basset United, Caegwian, Callington, Calstock United, Carvannall, Cargoll, Cubert, Eaglebrook, East Basset, East Buller, East Wheal Rose, East Wheal Russell, Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn, Gawton United, Gilmar, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Fortune, Halamanning and Croft Gothal, Hawkmoor, Ivybridge, Messer, Mill Pool, Oola, Sortridge Consols, South Carn Brea, South Garras, West Sortridge, West Wheal Alfred, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Edward, Lady Bertha, Wheal Guskus, Wheal Harriett, Wheal Hender, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.—Wheal Grenville, Ritton Castle, South Robert and Sortridge, Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Pollard.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been quiet, although prices have been fully maintained. St. John del Rey were dealt in yesterday at 30; Cobre Copper, 67; and United Mexican, 4⅛ to 4. The closing price of Grand Duchy of Baden was ⅛ to ¼; Imperial Brazilian, 2 to 2½; National Brazilian, 3 to 3⅛; Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Copiapo, 19 to 21; Fortuna, par to ¼ prem.; Linares, 7¼ to 7¾; Lusitanian of Portugal, ¼ to ¾ prem.; Pontgibaud Silver-Lead, 14⅛ to 15½; Royal Santiago, 3⅛ to 4; South Australia, ⅜ to ⅛.

At the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. E. Cottrell in the chair), Messrs. Sarl, Wilson, Williamson, and Trequeere were elected directors, and Messrs. Rowland Hill and Combe auditors. The report of the directors and accounts were published in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 20.

At the Culchoto Copper Mining Company extraordinary meeting, on Monday (Mr. James Warren in the chair), the Chairman stated that the shareholders had been called together to authorise the directors to raise 10,000*l.* additional capital, to pay off existing liabilities and further prosecute the undertaking. The report from Capt. Henry Stephens, the agent at the mines, was considered much more sanguine than any previously received from him. The indications in the mine are very flattering, and in his opinion the lode is likely to become more productive in depth. A resolution was passed, giving the directors the power they asked, and a vote of thanks given to the Chairman. [A detailed report will be found in another column.]

The Rocky Bar Mining Company accounts show the progress of the undertaking to be very satisfactory. Our correspondent, Mr. Charles Satterthwaite, has favoured us with a cash statement for a fortnight's working, and informs us that Mr. Seyton commenced on Sept. 1 with $7000 liabilities, and on the 17th of the same month had $9000 in hand. The engine-shaft drift is 119 feet deep. The accounts showed—Balance last statement, $67·81; produce of rock crushed, $10,930 61; sundries, $120 58=$11,119.—Wages paid, $3988; tradesmen's bills, $1324·13; crushing quartz, 209 tons, $1279·37; hauling quartz, $168·60; C. S. Seyton, $335; sundries, $893·57: leaving balance in favour of company, $3129·71. Mr. Seyton, the agent, in his report, states he employs 38 men (including the cook), besides occasional labour; with this force, at present, he can get from 12 to 16 tons per day—sometimes not 8, if the ledge be thin, and they have much dead work to do; and twice they got 22 tons from the engine-shaft, and about 4 from shaft C, in the 24 hours. If they take 12 tons, they have cost of mining, raising, and pumping, $15 per ton; if 20, they have cost $9, and so on. Including the result of the last week's crushing, he would have a clear balance in hand of over $9500.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market throughout the week has been generally steady, and transactions were effected yesterday in Australian Agricultural at 26; Canada, 130 to 136; Canada Government 6 per Cent., June and July, 107¼ to 106⅞; Australian Royal Mail, 4⅞; Crystal Palace, 1⅞; ditto Preference, 4⅞; Electric Telegraph, 17½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 66; Royal Mail Steam, 73; Submarine Telegraph (registered), ⅝ to ¾. The closing price of Berlin Water-Works was 7½ to 8; Canada 6 per Cent., Feb. and Aug., 106 to 107; ditto, March and Sept., 106 to 107; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1 to 1½; Mediterranean Electric Telegraph, 8 to 10; Mexican and South American, 5¾ to 6¼; Netherlands Land, 1¼ to 1¾; ditto, 2 to 3; ditto 8 per Cent. Preference, ¼ dis. to par; North British Australasian, ⅜ to ⅞; Oriental Gas, ⅞ to 1¼; Peel River, 2⅛ to 2⅝; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅜ to 1⅞; South Australian Land, 31 to 35; Submarine Telegraph (scrip), ⅝ to ⅞; Van Diemen's Land, 12 to 13. In Joint-Stock Banks, these favourite securities continue to occupy the attention of speculators. Australasia changed hands yesterday at 89⅛ to 88⅞; Colonial, 19⅛ to 19½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 18⅞ to 18½; London Joint-Stock, 32; Oriental Bank Corporation, 39¼; Union of London, 29½, 29¼, 29. The closing price of Bank of London was 53 to 55; Chartered Bank of Asia, ½ dis. to par; City, 56 to 58; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 5¾ to 16¼; London Chartered Bank of Australia (new), 1 to ½ dis.; London and Eastern Banking Corporation, par to 2 pm.; New South Wales, 34 to 36; Provincial of Ireland, 52 to 54; South Australia, 39 to 41; Union of Australia, 72 to 74; ditto New, 8 to 9.

The Gold Mining market continues without alteration worthy of notice. Nouveau Monde changed hands yesterday at ¼, and Waller at ⅜. The closing quotation of Agua Fria was ⅛ to ¼; Anglo-Californian, ⅛ to ¼; Australian, ¼ to ⅜; Colonial Gold, ⅛ to ⅜; Great Nugget Vein, Registered, ¼ to ⅜; Liberty, ⅛ to ⅜; New Granada, ¼ to ½; Quartz Rock, ⅛ to ⅜.

In American securities, there has been a moderate business during the past week. We note transactions in New York Central 6 and 7 per Cent. Bonds, Erie Third Mortgage, and Illinois Central Construction and Free Land Bonds. At the close the market has been weaker, owing to the tone of the leading London papers on American affairs.

The New Granada Company have received, per *La Plata*, 1120*l.* in gold dust, being a portion of the produce of Frontino Mine for September, and the entire yield of Bolivia and Frontino during the month of August.

The Agua Fria Company, and Duston Iron Ore Company, have called meetings for Thursday next.

The Mount Carbon Company have convened a special general meeting for Wednesday next, and on the same day an adjourned meeting of the Kapunda Company will be held.

FLUCTUATIONS IN MINING SHARES.

TABULAR STATEMENT of PRICES OF [illegible]ARES most actively dealt in DURING THE QUARTER, commencing July [illegible], 1855, and ending October 17, 1855, showing the Highest and Lowest Quotation during the three months, with the Average Prices and Extreme Fluctuations:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares	Name.	Price on July 18.	Price on Oct. 17.	Prices for quarter. Highest.	Lowest.	Average price.	Extreme fluctuation.
5120	Alfred Consols	18¼	14¾	18½	11 3-16	14 19-32	7 5-16
4000	Bedford United	10⅞	11¾	13	11	12	2
200	Botallack	155	200	230	175	202½	55
256	Condurrow	102	132½	170	100	135	70
1024	Devon Great Consols	372½	395	425	360	392½	65
512	Mary Ann	33¾	35	40	30	35	10
6000	North Ba[illegible]et	28¼	32½	33	27⅝	30 5-16	5⅜
256	Rosewar[illegible]	208¾	217½	250	200	225	50
256	South C[illegible]	305	310	330	300	315	30
248	South Frances	510	680	700	535	617½	165
9000	South Tamar	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	¾
6000	Tincroft	2¼	3½	4	2	3	2
9600	Tamar Consols	2	2¾	3	1¾	2⅜	1¼
520	Trelawny	23	24	26	21¾	23⅞	4¼
4096	Trewetha	2⅜	2⅝	3½	2	2¾	1½
400	United Mines	200	210	245	200	222½	45
6000	West Basset	30½	32¼	33	30	31½	3
256	West Caradon	165	150	167½	145	156¼	22½
200	West Seton	207½	470	510	225	367½	285
256	Wheal Basset	700	770	790	675	732½	115
256	Wheal Buller	545	650	760	540	650	220
250	Wheal Clifford	150	375	400	150	275	250
256	Wheal Kitty (Lelant)	45	40	45	30	37½	15
4096	Wheal Wrey	5⅝	8¾	9½	6	7¾	3½

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Name.	Price on July 18.	Price on Oct. 17.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average price.	Extreme fluctuation.
1056	Carvannal	—	5¾	6	2½	4¼	3½
1024	Clijah and Wentworth	18¼	18	21½	16½	19	5
256	Copper Hill	—	240	250	75	162½	175
1055	Craddock Moor	—	34	35	15	25	20
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	—	2¼	4	1	2½	3
256	East Basset	57	51½	60	40	50	20
1024	East Buller	—	8¼	9¾	7	8⅜	2¾
1085	East Wheal Rose	—	29	35	26	30½	9
12000	Great Sortridge	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅜	⅜	⅛
1024	Great Wheal Alfred	18	17½	20	14½	17¼	5½
5120	Great Wheal Baddern	3-16	⅞	⅞	¼	9-16	⅝
1128	North Crofty	10	9½	12	8	10	4
1024	North Wheal Robert	28⅛	37	40	28	34	12
12000	North Wheal Unity	1⅛	1½	1⅝	⅜	1 3-16	⅝
6400	Par Consols	12	14	16	12	14	4
12000	Sortridge Consols	3 3-16	7	7⅛	3	5 1-16	4⅛
4000	South Bedford	4⅛	4¼	4½	3¾	4⅛	¾
2000	South Carn Brea	5	6	9	2	5½	7
256	South Garras	72½	90	95	67	81	28
1000	Stray Park	9½	10	14	5	9½	10¼
2000	Trenow Consols	4¼	3	5	2½	3¾	2½
1024	West Alfred	17	18½	23	18	20½	5
512	West Frances	23½	19	37½	18	27¾	19½
12000	West Sortridge	1s. 6d.	7s.	11s.	1s.	6s.	10s.
4096	Wheal Edward	3½	3¼	3½	2⅛	3	1
6000	Wheal Grenville	—	2½	3½	1⅜	2 9-16	1⅞
1000	Wheal Hender	4⅓	4⅜	6	4⅛	5¼	1⅞
5000	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	3⅛	2¼	3¾	2¼	3	1½
512	Wheal Trefusis	12½	9⅜	12½	8	10¼	4½
4096	Wheal Zion	11-16	1½	4½	⅝	2⅛	3⅞

In compiling this table of fluctuations in prices, great care has been taken to insure its approximate correctness—we say approximate, for although the results are obtained from registered data, both public and private, yet absolute fractional certainty cannot in all cases be arrived at; the table is, however, sufficiently complete to answer the purpose for which it is intended—viz., to furnish to speculators and investors certain *data* on which to base their share operations—for instance, if on comparing one quarterly return with another, it should be found that the price of any given dividend mine does not exhibit any marked difference in extreme fluctuation during the quarter, it may fairly be inferred that it is considered a sound investment by the shareholders, and that at the same time no important discovery has been made to add to its stock of ore, sufficient ground being opened simply to enable the mine to maintain its position. If, however, it should be seen, on comparison, that the fluctuation has been heavy, and if, on referring to the first and last prices of the quarter, it should appear that the value of the mine is declining in market value, then care should be taken to ascertain the causes of such decline, as on that information will greatly depend the character of the operation most prudent to be made; and, on the other hand, if by the same process it should be ascertained that a rise in market value is the apparent cause of a heavy fluctuation, it may fairly be inferred that some important improvement has taken place in the property, and that the public are buying in consequence. Objection may, however, be taken to this course of reasoning, on the ground that shares are frequently elevated and depressed in market value by factitious means, and without reference to the actual value of the property which they are intended to represent. That such is frequently the case we are bound to admit, but the effect of such a course of dealing is, generally speaking, of a temporary character; such doings are quickly perceived by the mining public, and, by consequence, the property is in a very short time marked again at its proper value.

Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 1. BENJAMIN LAMBERT.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS OF FOXDALE LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, October 26.

Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£17 1 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	16 15 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	16 10 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	16 7 6
John Bibby, Sons, and Co.	16 1 6

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 20 TONS OF NETHER HEARTH LEAD ORE—Sold 1st November.

W. J. Cookson and Co. (purchasers)	£16 10 0
The Washington Chemical Company	15 13 9
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	14 0 0

Sold on the 29th October.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
East Logylas	100	£15 18 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Driggith	15	17 12 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Sold on the 30th October.			
North Towy	15	£14 4 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold on the 1st November.			
Wheal Exmouth and Adams Untd.	45	£14 6 6	T. Somers.
ditto ditto	40	14 6 0	Bibby & Co.

BLENDE.

Sold on the 29th October.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Frongoch	50	£ 2 10 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 26th October.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Austell Consols.	4 5 0 13	£70 0 0	£297 18 1	Enthoven.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 10, and sold at Swansea October 30, 1855.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	106	13¼	£14 15 0	Sydney	45	13⅝	£14 12 6
ditto	102	13⅛	14 12 0	W. Brit. Slag.	53	3	1 10 0
ditto	96	13¾	15 3 6	North Wales.	19	4¼	3 5 0
ditto	63	26½	28 12 6	ditto	5	9⅜	10 7 6
ditto	55	26¾	28 18 6	ditto	2	17⅛	18 9 0
ditto	41	25	27 1 6	Ballygahan	23	4⅞	4 2 6
ditto	20	19¼	21 1 0	Glasgow Slag.	14	2	0 15 0
ditto	13	66	71 5 6	Glasgow	9	21½	24 2 0
Peninsular	25	10¼	10 15 0	P. H. O.	2	4⅜	4 5 0
Berehaven	94	10⅜	10 9 0	ditto	1	¼	0 2 6
ditto	91	10⅛	10 6 0	Cronebane	2	31¼	34 5 6
ditto	60	10⅜	10 12 0	Tigrony	2	31¼	34 5 6
Knockmahon	119	12½	13 11 6	Gt. Northern.	2	24¼	26 2 0
Sydney	50	13⅛	14 3 6	ditto	1	9½	9 11 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	496	£10361 8 0	Ballygahan	23	£ 94 17 6
Peninsular	25	268 15 0	Glasgow Slag	14	10 10 0
Berehaven	245	2555 12 0	Glasgow	9	216 18 0
Knockmahon	119	1615 8 6	P. H. O.	3	8 12 6
Sydney	95	1366 17 6	Cronebane	2	68 11 0
West British Slag	53	79 10 0	Tigrony	2	68 11 0
North Wales	26	150 10 6	Great Northern	3	61 15 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	50	£ 710 0 0
Freeman and Co.	34	431 10 0
Grenfell and Sons	198	2946 0 0
Crown Copper Company	84½	1162 1 9
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	13	926 11 6
Vivian and Sons	231	2120 19 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	186½	3241 2 3
Mines Royal Company	41	1110 1 6
English and Australian Copper Company	13	306 0 0
Mason and Elkington	91	937 6 0
F. Bankart	68	1940 12 0
Charles Lambert	102	792 12 6
Total	1115*	£16,927 16 6

Copper ores for sale Nov. 20.—Cobre 430—Berehaven 269—Knockmahon 251—San Fernando 207—Peninsular 79—Carthagena 75—Slag 32—Cronebane 21—Tigrony 3—Regulus 11—French Ore 5—Connorree 50.—Total, 1433 tons.

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅝	£10 14 0	£129 3 0
Foreign	15	16 4 0	122 18 6
Sale	14¾	£15 8 6	£123 11 0

Totals—British, 192; Foreign, 1164=1356 tons (21-cwts.)

* A parcel of Spanish ore, 51 tons (6⅜ prod.), was not sold, making the total quantity, as stated last week, 1166 tons.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 17, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, November 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Basset	96	7 15 0	North Crofty	74	£7 10 0
ditto	79	8 11 6	ditto	68	8 15 6
ditto	77	9 12 6	ditto	62	5 15 0
ditto	71	9 8 6	ditto	42	2 11 0
ditto	60	8 16 6	ditto	16	0 12 6
ditto	59	2 18 0	Wheal Seton	43	4 11 6
ditto	57	5 4 0	ditto	16	13 11 0
ditto	37	26 15 6	Pendarves	58	5 4 6
ditto	30	27 18 0	ditto	48	2 13 6
South Wheal Frances	68	6 19 0	ditto	23	12 12 6
ditto	66	11 14 6	South Tolgus	47	5 14 6
ditto	64	11 0 6	ditto	38	10 17 0
ditto	63	8 9 0	ditto	37	7 11 6
ditto	61	11 14 6	ditto	34	13 7 0
ditto	54	7 8 6	ditto	14	4 4 6
ditto	40	10 0 6	Pemb. & E. Crinnis	54	4 5 6
ditto	21	15 19 6	ditto	46	7 15 0
ditto	14	6 13 6	ditto	30	1 9 0
North Roskear	79	6 9 0	West Crinnis	40	6 13 0
ditto	74	8 15 0	Wheal Vyvyan	39	8 4 0
ditto	55	6 18 0	Great Dowgas	30	2 9 0
ditto	54	9 1 6	South Roskear	17	2 6 0
ditto	51	5 11 6	West Stray Park	10	6 7 0
ditto	30	5 14 6	Treffry's Regulus	6	7 19 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Basset	566	£5656 8 0	Pemb. & E. Crinnis	130	£630 17 0
South Wh. Frances	451	4430 10 0	West Crinnis	40	266 0 0
North Roskear	343	2482 13 6	Wheal Vyvyan	39	319 6 0
North Crofty	262	1625 6 0	Great Dowgas	30	73 10 0
Wheal Seton / Pendarves	188	1135 7 0	South Roskear	17	39 2 0
			West Stray Park	10	63 10 0
South Tolgus	170	1474 14 0	Treffry's Regulus	6	47 14 0

Average Standard .... £138 1 0 | Average Produce 7⅝

Average Price per ton £8 2 0

Quantity of Ore .... 2252 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 177 tons 0 cwts.

Amount of Money £18,245 7 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £146 18 0.—Average Produce 5⅝

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 151*l.* 15s.—Produce 6.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	135	£1186 0 6
Vivian and Sons	245	2559 9 0
Freeman and Co.	135	1481 11 6
Grenfell and Sons	307	1541 16 9
Crown Copper Company	27	245 0 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	149	1483 5 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	458	3897 13 3
English and Australian Company	244	1867 9 6
Mason and Elkington	270	1690 10 3
F. Bankart	91	834 11 6
Copper Miners' Company	181	1457 13 3
Total	2252	£18,245 7 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels:—Wheal Buller 811—West Wheal Bassett 606—Carn Brea 526—North Bassett 416—Par Consols 370—Alfred Consols 279—Halamanning 245—Rosewarne United Mines 233—Great Wheal Alfred 180—Clijah and Wentworth 160—Levant 150—South Crenver 134—Boiling Well 115—West Alfred Consols 101—West Fowey Consols 97—Treloweth 79—Cook's Kitchen 74—Botallack 71—Trenow Consols 64—Wheal Friendship 55—Wheal Margery 52—Wheal Agar 34—Providence Mines 25—Wheal Trebarvah 19—British Arsenic 18—Trenwith 16—Wheal Trefusis 16—Camborne Consols 16—East Wheal Vor 12—Wheal Hender 11—Great Wheal Fortune 10—Truthall 9—Wheal Cupid 9.—Total, 5013 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, 15th November.

FIRST SALE IN NOVEMBER.

Year.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake copper.
1846	3535	7⅝	£19,703 2 0	£106 2 0	£71 1 0	£88 10
1847	3203	8¼	17,017 7 0	98 7 0	64 16 0	98 0—£101 0
1848	3626	7⅜	16,884 6 0	93 17 0	59 0 0	79 10
1849	3965	7⅝	19,516 2 8	104 8 0	67 0 0	84 0
1850	3564	7⅛	18,009 8 0	105 18 0	69 10 0	84 10
1851	3317	7¼	16,221 2 0	105 4 0	67 7 0	88 10
1852	3113	6⅝	17,450 6 0	133 6 0	89 16 0	102 10
1853	2356	6¼	15,604 13 6	139 3 0	98 6 0	107 10
1854	2229	6½	14,880 10 0	144 14 0	102 10 0	126 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

IRON PYRITES.—SIR: I shall be very glad if any of your correspondents would give me information as to where there are large quantities of iron pyrites (or brass umps). Some time since I saw in your valuable Journal that there is a mine near Wicklow, in Ireland, producing a considerable quantity. Any communication on the subject will receive every attention, addressed "Box 80," Post-office, Manchester.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

MINERA MINES.—SIR: These mines are situated near Wrexham, Denbighshire, and are divided into 1800 shares, of 25*l.* each, consequently the working capital amounts to 45,000*l.* It is a close or private company, and very few shares, I presume, change hands. Large profits are being realised; the prospects are very good for future returns, and the operations are conducted with the greatest intelligence and ability. —X.: *Wrexham, Nov.* 1.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—SIR: Can any of your correspondents inform me what is become of this mine? Is it still at work, or is it sunk in oblivion, or is it through interested motives kept from public notice? Why does the rich lode in Wheal Metal so prominently figure in Wheal Vor reports, and not a word said respecting the lode in Sithney Wheal Buller, though identically the same, and the scene of operations in both mines only a few fathoms apart? Where are its promoters? When they stated there was 30,000*l.* worth of tin ground laid open, and that 2000*l.* would bring the mine into a dividend-paying state, I ask if that statement has been borne out in fact? It was asserted that dividends would be paid by the above small outlay by the end of the year 1852. Is it likely that dividends will be paid by the end of the present year, when upwards of 10,000*l.* has been already expended? And is the statement true, made some 18 months ago, that nearly all the tin was extracted from the pockets of the shareholders, and that little or no tin was to be found in the mine likely to replace it?—ONE SEEKING CORRECT INFORMATION: *Nov.* 1.

"A. B. C."—We think by a mutual understanding: certainly not from being guilty of any offence.

WHEAL JULIAN—GREAT GUNNIS—SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—SIR: In reply to your correspondent's enquiry respecting Wheal Julian, I beg to assure him that Captain D. H. Skewes has no wish whatever to recommend it to any one, having no desire to part with any of his interest. I am happy to state that the rich course of tin lately met with in the south part of Great Gunnis is still holding quite as good—rather improving than otherwise. I understand that Sithney Wheal Buller now forms part of the Great Wheal Vor, the richest tin mine in Cornwall.—TIN MINER: *Tavistock, Oct.* 30.

SAN FERNANDO MINING COMPANY.—SIR: If your correspondent, "An Inquirer" (Manchester), will inform me where I can address a communication to him upon the subject of this company, I will take the earliest opportunity of doing so, with his permission.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Oct* 31.

CROOKHAVEN MINE.—SIR: Permit me, through your Journal, to ask a question in reference to this mine. Mr. Warton, in his eulogistic praise of it at the sale, on the 17th inst., goes on to describe the mine as a model one, and that 1*l.* expended was not misapplied, &c. Now, may I ask any of your readers, Mr. Warton, or the late directors, to inform me under whose direction, or local management, such perfection was attained? I simply ask the question, in consequence of being anxious to secure the services of such acknowledged ability.—A MINE PROPRIETOR: *Oct.* 29.

"C. D." (EXETER).—We shall carefully watch the proceedings of the company named, but do not think it advisable at present to allude more particularly to the subject.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: I am not at all surprised that this company should have so signally failed, though possessing the elements of success, —capital and a gold field worth working,—if Mr. Warwick A. Hunt is to be taken as a fair sample of an efficient servant. This person was appointed purser because he was brother-in-law to Col. Wooldridge (the chairman), which appears to be the only recommendation he possessed for the office. It is always customary, where adventures are conducted on the Cost-book System, for the purser to receive and pay all monies due to or by the company; he may, therefore, be presumed to be fully conversant with its affairs. Mr. Warwick A. Hunt, though purser to the Cordillera, knows nothing about its internal management. He cannot tell whether there are any funds to return to the unfortunate shareholders, or what has become of the bulk of the 40,000*l.* paid-up capital, but readily acknowledges that Col. Wooldridge performed the onerous duties of the office, and all questions which a purser should be in a position to answer are referred to that officer for solution. Mr. Hunt attended the meeting presided over by Mr. H. Guedalla, for the purpose, as he said himself, of "affording every explanation in his power;" but he unfortunately belongs to the *non mi recordo* school, and had never known, or forgotten, what had become of everyone and everything. He believed this, and thought the other, but knew nothing.—AN UNFORTUNATE: *Stock Exchange, Nov.* 1.

"G. D." (Old Broad-street).—We can fully comprehend the difficulty experienced by you in understanding the accounts and reports read at mine meetings. In most cases they are "slurred" over, or read as a matter of form, not as a means of information. Hence it not unfrequently happens that shareholders, who are determined to know what they pay for, call upon the secretary to read them a second time. Unquestionably, it is with accounts and reports as with other things; if they are worth reading at all, they should be read well.

MONARCH GOLD—CASTLE DINAS.—SIR: About two years ago I called at the office of this company, when the secretary (Mr. Readwin), in answer to my questions, informed me that, after paying all expenses incidental to sending out the staff, &c., the directors had a balance of about 1000*l.*, and that the expenses of management here were very trifling; since which I have called at the office, and could gain no information from the clerks (Mr. Readwin not being at home) of the affairs of the company. Can any of your readers oblige by informing me, through your Journal, to whom I can apply for information of what has been done with the balance of 1000*l.*? so that a portion of it may be returned to the shareholders, of which I am unfortunately one.

Also, where can I obtain any intelligence respecting the Castle Dinas Mine? I consider the shareholders have been very unfairly dealt with, there having been a large sum of money spent in purchasing Berdan's machines, &c., which were of no use on the mine; and although I have written to several parties to know what has been done with the machines, I can get no answer to my enquiry. Indeed, so very badly has the concern been managed, that I do not know who is the secretary.—O. V.: *Winchester, Oct.* 30.

"T. G." (Bath).—The communication on the Mining Investment Association shall appear in our next.

MINERA MINES.—SIR: In reply to the question in your last Journal, I beg to inform you that the nominal price of the Minera Mine shares is about 50*l.* each (there are 1800 shares of 25*l.* each), but there are no sellers at this price. The company, although joint-stock registered, is almost a private one. The shareholders are few in number, and their shares appear to have been taken for permanent investment. —P. P.: *Oct.* 31.

MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY.—SIR: Some time since there appeared in the Journal an advertisement of a company, which proposed to purchase and sell mining shares, on such principles that no loss would accrue to the fortunate participators of the association. A letter was published the following week, throwing some discredit on the projected company. Whether the views of the writer were correct or incorrect I do not presume to judge, but sufficient it was, that shortly afterwards we received, through your columns, a public notification that, under modified regulations, the association would be brought out under better auspices. I am a mining adventurer, interested somewhat largely in these speculations, and I should wish to see that some decisive steps should be arrived at. We have a Mining Exchange, yet I am still at a loss to account what benefit has been derived by the general community from it. If we had not a medium of publishing our communications through the *Mining Journal*, then mineral industry would be at the mercy of the unprincipled individuals who are constantly preying on the public, and are only deterred by the exposures which from time time are made known through your instrumentality, and for which all those concerned in the mining enterprise of the country owe you a deep debt of gratitude.—ADVENTURER: *Nov.* 1.

"A Shareholder" (Hatton-court) had better make the enquiries of the committee of management: a letter addressed to them at the office would be laid before the next meeting, at which the several matters would form subject of investigation.

"Miner" (Camborne).—Arragonite may with facility be distinguished from calcareous spar, by exposing it to heat, before which it at once flies into powder; while the calcareous spar, placed alongside of it, remains unchanged, and even retains its transparency. Its cleavage in a longitudinal direction should always be a sufficient characteristic, the face of cleavage in calc spar, however small the individuals, being always inclined.

WHEAL ENYS.—The statement of tin sold in the quarter ending Sept. 29, should have been 15 tons 2 cwts. 0 qr. 17 lbs., amount 901*l.* 6s. 1d.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—SIR: Will you have the kindness to correct the sale of parcel of tin in your next. The Journal of Oct. 27 states 5 tons: the following is correct:—

5 t. 18 c. 2 q. 22 lbs.	£71	5	0 per ton	£422	17	1
0 t. 1 c. 2 q. 24 lbs.	49	0	0 per ton	4	4	0
6 t. 0 c. 1 q. 18 lbs.				£427	1	1

—H. E. CROKER, Purser: 8, *Frankfort-street, Plymouth, Oct.* 29.

GOLD MINES—HONOUR THE MERITORIOUS.—SIR: At the time that Mr. Guedalla commenced his agitation with the gold mining companies, a considerable excitement was created. There is no question but that through his instrumentality a number of these ephemeral schemes were crushed; there is no doubt also that he was a considerable benefactor to the mining community; and from his merits I do not wish to deteriorate, they have been acknowledged in the form of a handsome testimonial, which was, if I recollect rightly, unanimously accorded to him for the valuable services he had so generously rendered. I would now ask, why, if a reward has been given to one who unmasked the schemes of several of these bubbles, what meed of gratitude should be presented to the man who has proved himself a greater benefactor to the commercial world? At the time that Mr. Berdan's machine was showing such wonderful results at the Windsor Works, in the City-road, nearly all our mining agents sent up samples of their ores; there was scarcely a single association but the gold in it would pay for the working, while the copper must necessarily be the profit, need the question be asked, through whose agency this chimera was unmasked?—it was Mr. John Calvert; who, although he proved that gold was found nearly all over England, yet that it would not pay for its reduction; this practical geologist, it must be remembered, discovered a monster lode in Australia, from which singly, by his own hand, he extracted 300 lbs. of gold in one day, but finding his mare too weak, he contented himself with taking the half. He provided for Mr. Wyld, at the Great Globe, for general information, models of the nuggets he had seen at the various gold diggings in Australia. Are such services to remain without a recompense from those who are interested in gold mining? I say, no: let lists be opened; I shall be willing to subscribe my mite, and I have no doubt, if a beginning be made, the end will justify the means.—G. M. E.: *Broad-street, Nov.* 2.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.—We are requested to correct two errors which appeared in the report of the meeting of this company, in our last Journal:—Mr. Heath, in speaking of the increase of the sales made by the association, is represented as stating these as, for the last three months, amounting to 6092*l.*: it should have been 6092*l. in excess* of the similar period of last year. The gross sales for the period named in King-street alone amounted to nearly 11,000*l.* In the last clause of the report a similar omission, although of less importance, makes the sentence unmeaning. This should read—at the same time the directors were empowered to choose any other day instead of Thursday "as the day for holding ordinary general meetings," &c. The latter part is necessary to complete the sentence.

*** * * No doubt there is gold to be found in the British Isles, but if in *sufficient quantities* to be of commercial value remains to be proved."—*Mining Journal.*

SIR: Will the British Association, at its next *visitation* to the capital of the Irish *nation*, take into its grave *consideration*, in full *consultation*, the best means to extract British gold from its close *combination* with its rocky *relation*, by *levigation*, *amalgamation*, *cupellation*, or any other *manipulation*? I do not care *how it got into* the *stratification*—if by *crystalisation*, *filtration*, or *polarisation*—or if it appears from *oxidation* or *vitrification*: what I want is *information* and *explanation*, by *argumentation* (without *irritation*), of the best *operation* for *separation* from its *formation* this CERTAIN SALVATION of this war-engaged *nation* from heavy *taxation*, and cause *admiration* to—TERRY ORE ROCK: *Mary-street, Dublin, Nov.* 1.

GREAT HEWAS MINE.—The secretary, Mr. Emerson, resigned his situation on Wednesday last, the clique having succeeded in carrying their object, and appointing the party generally expected. If the change is for the benefit of the mine, we can only congratulate the shareholders—*nous verrons.*

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The remarks which appeared in the Journal last week were not intended to apply to any particular individual connected with that company, but were merely general observations on the proceedings of the meeting.

WHEAL REGENT (LIMITED).—SIR: The fact of the position of this property must command for it particular attention, and the public, always alive to their own interests, have not failed to seize the advantages presented by this small but undoubtedly good property. When the prospectus was first printed, there was a note referring to the then new discovery in Great Crinnis; since that period, a parcel of ores has been sold, realising 20*l.* 18s. per ton, and in the course of a few days a large parcel of this said new discovery will be sampled. I advert to this fact merely to show that Wheal Regent possesses all the advantages that may arise from the wealth and working of Great Crinnis Mine, as all the lodes are entire in the property, and some of them worked very near the boundary line of Wheal Regent. It is expected that all the preliminaries will be so arranged, and the machinery fixed, as to have the coming summer to drain the mine, &c. The proprietary is decidedly good, and the shares are now at a pretty fair premium, and will continue to rise as its merits become known.—J. B.: *City, Nov.* 2.

"Who's the Dupe."—The lines are not adapted for publication in our Journal.

SWANPOOL REPORTS.—SIR: The reports of this mine ought to be published in your Journal every week, so that shareholders living at a distance from the mine may be able to form their own opinion of its worth through the usual channel of mining reports, and I hope Capt. Todd will not think it too much trouble to furnish you with the same.—A SHAREHOLDER: *City, Oct.* 31.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH MINES.—SIR: In each of the last two Numbers of your Journal a communication from a correspondent has appeared, headed as above. They are so obscurely worded, that I cannot make out their object. They would seem intended to convey a notion that calls had been made, and no advice of same given to shareholders; but this would be a palpable absurdity. In the first place, a call can only be made at a general meeting, duly convened. Again, when a call has been made, the purser is too anxious to collect it to neglect giving prompt notice to all concerned.—R. H. PIKE, Purser: *Camborne, Oct.* 30.

COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: I this day sent a transfer, duly executed, to the office of the above company, for registration, when I was informed that I could not have my certificate until Friday, the 9th inst. This unnecessary inconvenience does not reflect much credit on the efficiency of the officials, and, from what passed at the London Tavern some time since, might lead one to suspect that there were other motives in thus delaying the registration of a shareholder.—J. H.: *Nov.* 2.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—The "inspections" of a "Mine Agent" shall appear in our next.

LADY BERTHA.—We have received several letters remarking on this subject, but beyond the reply of "A Shareholder" to Mr. Peet, we think it better that correspondence should cease for the present. It is clearly a matter which cannot rest without enquiry, and we must await the appointment of the parties before whom the investigation will take place.

WHEAL TREBARVAH, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—In connection with the recent discussion on this company's affairs, we have received a long letter from Captain Stephen Osborne, jun., in which he denies all the imputations on his character, and asserts that he is the only underground agent in the mine, and besides superintending that department, has to attend to the work of pitman, carpenter, accountant, &c. In answer to the imputations against him, he states (and each of his statements can be borne out by testimony) that he has been in the mine, not only by day, but several times by night, and has been as many as four days and nights without leaving the mine. As to his laziness, he goes underground four or five times a week, and sometimes more, besides attending to the duties enumerated above. With regard to the dilapidated state of the surface work, economy had been strictly attended to by him, and, having used every endeavour to make the returns meet the expenditure, he was not in a position to decorate the surface, as is the too frequent custom in some mines, but applied the expenditure to exploring the underground department. The driving of a level 4 fms. below the 50 was not his suggestion, but was done on account of a conversation which took place in London, and to increase the samplings. He expresses his desire to have had the opportunity to meet the committee at the meeting where those imputations were made, and feels convinced that he could have satisfied them that he had been attentive and diligent to his duties, and most economical in his expenditure.

*** For the accommodation of our City correspondents, communications or reports may be left at Messrs. HANCOCK and SHARP'S, No. 20, Tokenhouse-yard, where there is a box to receive them; but in all instances it will be preferred that they be sent direct to the office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

We have again to recur to that painfully distressing, and too oft-repeated subject—boiler explosions. Long before the deliberations of the inquest jury upon those eight unfortunate human beings who were sacrificed in consequence of the disaster at the Walker Iron-Works, Newcastle, has terminated, so particularly referred to in the Journal of Oct. 20, it becomes our melancholy duty to record two more events of a similar character, the one in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, at the Birdie-house Quarries, and the other at the Churchbridge Collieries, Oldbury, in Staffordshire. The former has resulted in the loss of three lives, besides placing others in very considerable peril, while, although the latter was fortunately unattended by fatal accident, many persons have been scalded and otherwise most seriously injured. In each instance, locally, the cause has been attributed to defective safety-valves. With reference to the first explosion at the quarry near Edinburgh, at the time of the accident the working of the engine had been, as usual, suspended during breakfast time; we are, therefore, inclined to attribute this accident to a perfectly different cause: it was at this interval that the boiler exploded with an awful crash, throwing down the entire engine-house, and carrying portions of the machinery and boiler to the distance of 200 or 300 yards. With regard to the second casualty, the boiler, which was of large dimensions, and of a globular form, as in the previous case, had been at work but for a few hours in the morning, driving the colliery engine, when that likewise exploded with a tremendous crash. The entire mass was shattered into many pieces, the largest of which was hurled to a distance exceeding 100 yards, when it came in contact with a row of houses, formerly a malt-house; the concussion happily took place against a strong party wall, which presented resisting force, and thereby prevented further accident. On reference to the melancholy catalogue of occurrences like the present, it will be found that they happen at or about mealtimes, and most frequently just as the men employed are about resuming their work, or when, after repose, the engine is set in motion.

It, however, very seldom happens that the clear elucidation of the proximate cause of these explosions is actually developed, and much is left to conjecture, as is the case in both of these lamentable instances. Nevertheless, in the matter of the Kibblesworth Colliery explosion, alluded to under the date last referred to, through the indefatigable exertions of the Government Inspector of Mines, Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, it was ascertained that the disaster took place at the very moment when the engineer was turning on the water, after resuming work. It cannot possibly be supposed that it is under ordinary causes such explosions as those now referred to take place, when boilers, or portions, whose weight must be estimated by tons, not hundred weights, are hurled from their own bed under a gunpowder-like explosion, and are carried to a distance of two or three hundred yards. The bursting of a boiler through defect or excessive pressure is one class of accident, but the explosion of a boiler with a force sufficient to discharge itself from its own bearing is an incident altogether of a different nature.

When safety-valves become as though they were only useless appendages, we are apt to refer the cause of explosion to some uncontrollable latent power, from the exercise of which such untoward and disasterous events have originated. It is, therefore, to a deficiency of water, and to the over-heating of the boiler thereby, that most of these extraordinary explosive accidents are mainly to be attributed, which probably may be oftentimes accelerated by the introduction of a fresh supply at an inopportune moment. Under these circumstances, the very nature of steam is changed, its elasticity becomes suspended, and to this immediate cause accidents of the most frightful character may generally and chiefly be attributed. It is nothing, therefore, but from the great expansion of steam that the cause arises; this it is which occasions the explosion—so in the present instance. Steam, under these circumstances, becomes so compressed that it is more solid than the iron which encloses it, and, in consequence, the boiler lifts and the iron gives way. One cubic inch of water will generate 1728 inches of steam. When a boiler becomes heated —to what temperature it is impossible to determine, it may, perhaps, be even a red heat—if water is admitted, the very instant it touches the iron it increases to 1728 times its own volume. What, therefore, can be the result? The steam, under these circumstances, becomes more solid than the boiler itself. The boiler must give way, and the stronger the boiler the greater the explosion, more especially if the steam is so compressed as to overcome the cohesive attraction of the iron.

It has been remarked by very able chemists that gunpowder is one thousand times denser than the atmosphere. If, therefore, one thousand cubic inches of atmosphere were compressed into one inch, the one inch will be of the same strength as one cubic inch of gunpowder. Steam possesses about one-half the gravity, or weight, of the atmosphere; therefore, if 1728 in. of steam, which can be generated from one single cubic inch of water, were compressed into 1 inch, it would become nearly twice the strength of 1 cubic inch of gunpowder. This fact will illustrate the great expansive force of steam. From these data approximately, according to the size, contents, and area of the boiler, explosive power may be estimated; therefore we need not be surprised that these results ensue wherein tons weight of material are driven to that distance from which yards are computed by hundreds; nor even, if in its way, it knocks down blast-furnaces and chimney-shafts, as in the Walker Iron-Works explosion. Nevertheless this is the power which is too often entrusted to careless and inexperienced hands, who, through ignorance on the one part, or inadvertance on the other, too often fall a sacrifice to their own temerity. Masters have been too frequently admonished on this point by accident, as well as by precept; it, therefore, becomes necessary that, for safety's sake, other restraint than that which experience ought to teach should direct the conduct of establishments where accidents and injury to person, life, and property, too frequently arise, not so much for their own sake as for the protection of their neighbours.

At the Royal Cornwall Geological Society, a model of Mr. COULSON'S Hydro-Pneumatic Apparatus, for the ventilation of mines (described in the MINING JOURNAL of Oct. 13), was forwarded for exhibition, when a discussion ensued upon the merits of the invention. Mr. COUCH considered that the greater the depth of the mine, the greater was the power of ventilation which this machine possessed. It had been intended to exhibit the model in operation, but owing to the deficiency of a supply of water the purpose was abandoned. Mr. W. J. HENWOOD did not desire to depreciate the invention, but with one exception it had been in use, in a modified form, for many years. The novelty in Mr. COULSON'S invention consisted in the glass tube, and this Mr. HENWOOD thought was worthy of consideration. Mr. COUCH considered the glass tube the most efficacious part of the plan. Mr. HENWOOD wished to know how the quantity of air conveyed was ascertained? He had not seen the results of any experiments, and would rather hear known facts. Mr. COUCH had certainly instituted some experiments, and the result was that water running from the tank, in its first passage down the tube, took so little air with it, that at that point it might be considered useless. But when the water passed up the glass tube it would form a vacuum, and by this means a larger portion of the air from the glass tube was carried down into the reservoir below, when the air that had been mechanically mixed with the water was immediately separated, and passed out into a large tube, to be conveyed into any part of the mine. Mr. T. S. BOLITHO considered that Mr. COULSON claimed two improvements by his patent—Firstly, the plan of regulating the quantity of water supplied, and increasing and diminishing the amount of air, and it struck him it was new; secondly, the introduction of the pneumatic trough, which was not new, although that part of the apparatus was well managed. Mr. COULSON proposed to have the mouth of the tube funnel-shaped. After a desultory conversation respecting the gutta percha tubing, and the use of like apparatus in Brazil, &c., Mr. HENWOOD stated that he had never seen a glass tube for passing on a very thin sheet of water: he thought that this was apparently a considerable improvement in the ordinary mode of using the air-tube. Mr. ARTHUR GEARING (the secretary of the Polytechnic Society) has expressed his concurrence with all that has been advanced relating to the ventilating apparatus, similar to that which has been used at Carn Calver.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders in GROUX'S PATENT SOAP COMPANY was held on Tuesday, when, in consequence of Sir THOMAS ROWLAND ROBERTS and Messrs. HACKETT and WEBB having resigned their appointments as directors, Mr. COLE occupied the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, Mr. HAYWARD (the secretary) requested the proprietors not to confirm them until after they had been discussed. He did not wish to cast any disrespect on the framers of the report, but considered it did not comprehend the whole question; and it likewise appeared to him exceptional in the statistics, which included the losses sustained at Manchester during the early part of the company's proceedings. Mr. HAYWARD then read an account, representing the profits on the various soaps manufactured to be from 15 to 60 per cent. Mr. BULL wished to know from what source the secretary had procured such an extraordinary statement? To which he replied, that if the figures were wrong, the manufacturing books were wrong; but, upon being pressed, admitted that the profit was estimated from the materials used and the soaps produced, not even taking into account the coals consumed or workmen's wages. It must be admitted that Mr. HAYWARD'S method was rather a singular one in calculating profit; when it is known the company have had to pay high rents, taxes, royalties, coals, workmen's wages, and in addition, for so small an establishment, most enormous charges for management. It was urged by several large proprietors, that in consequence of the great increase in the price of tallow through the war, private soap-makers, at the present time, had the greatest difficulty in making a slight profit; and, under such circumstances, it could not be expected that a company, encumbered with a board of directors, and other heavy expenses, could ever hope to make a return to the shareholders, more especially as it had been proved that the "managers" were three or four more than required, and those "pulling one against the other;" It was, therefore, truly observed, that although the war with Russia might have something to do with the question, the internal war at Haggerstone and the Minories was the chief cause of their present disastrous position. Mr. BULL, who, it may be remembered, was the chairman of the committee of investigation, urged the meeting to shape their proceedings into something like a business form. He reminded them, that since he had investigated the affair, he had always expressed his opinion as not being sanguine of bringing the company to a successful result; but the shareholders must not lose sight of the fact, that all the preliminary expenses were paid; and from the publicity given through advertising, they were now well known to the world, and had established an excellent connection—the soap being used from the Queen's palace to the cottage. He, therefore, suggested, in the shape of a resolution, that the expenses be reduced, and the company carried on under new directors for six months, by which time, he contended, the shareholders would have an opportunity of ascertaining whether there was any prospect of obtaining a return from the capital they had invested. This proposition was discussed at considerable length, and amongst other recommendations, it was contended that, in the event of the works being carried on, the operations ought to be wholly confined to the manufacturing of fancy soaps.

Mr. VALLANCE, on behalf of several shareholders, suggested a plan which certainly was calculated to settle the question to the satisfaction of every proprietor. He proposed, after consideration and making calculations, to give a certain sum for the whole of the property, including plant, materials, stock, and goodwill, and the company to be at once dissolved. It was then to be estimated what amount per share should be returned to the proprietors; but he would immediately form a new company, under the Limited Liability Act, and invite all those who thought proper to come in under much greater advantages than those parties who withdrew their capital. It would certainly appear that, if Mr. VALLANCE makes a fair offer, his plan is the best that has been proposed; as it must be remembered that at the present time there is a large amount of liabilities, for which every shareholder is individually responsible, and from which those will be relieved who refuse to risk any further capital, by retiring and accepting the dividend upon the winding-up of the old company. It was eventually agreed that a committee should be appointed to confer with Mr. VALLANCE; and it was suggested that better parties could not be selected than those gentlemen who had so ably investigated the affairs of the company:—Messrs. T. BULL, W. HAGELL, J. B. JACKSON, R. W. ALDRIDGE, and W. WHITE, were then appointed the committee, and the proceedings adjourned for fourteen days.

We cannot conclude without cautioning Mr. VALLANCE and others upon the position in which they stood at this meeting. Our representative, who held a proxy from a highly respectable and large shareholder, was informed that he would not be allowed either to vote or take any part in

the proceedings, and was only admitted as a member of the Press. If, therefore, Mr. VALLANCE should come with proxies which are not made out to shareholders, it is competent for any proprietor present to object both to his presence or voting, if the contents of the Deed of Settlement were correctly represented.

The TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY held their quarterly meeting on Monday, and it is a pleasing duty to call attention to the proceedings, as the company's affairs appear to be now conducted in a perfectly legitimate manner, and to present a remarkable contrast to its previous management. It is only necessary to refer back to the various reports inserted in our Journal about 12 months ago, where the deplorable condition of the mine, and the fierce contests going on, were fully described; and compare those accounts with the proceedings of the meeting, which will be found detailed in another column. Although we are aware the most extraordinary exertion and ability have been displayed, the shareholders could hardly have expected such highly favourable results in so short a space of time. When the present board of directors entered upon the management, they found the machinery in such an unsatisfactory condition that most of it had to be pulled down; indeed, from the state the boilers were represented to be in, we apprehend the lives of the workpeople engaged on the mine were every day in peril. Through the large amount expended in repairs during the first three months, the mine was worked at a loss, which had to be repaid, in addition to the balance against the adventurers. Amongst the valuable alterations made by the present directors, may be noticed that, notwithstanding the constitution of the company only requires the meeting to be annual, they determined to call the shareholders together every three months; and upon the present occasion the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company, including 2299*l.* 13s. 3d. standing to the credit of the reserved fund, amounting to 3443*l.* 11s. 4d., with every liability paid up to the closest possible period. Although there still continues to be a large expenditure for repairs of machinery and extra surface operations, which are included in the cost-sheet, the nett profit by the sale of ore for the three months was nearly 1000*l.*; and the pleasing intimation was given that by next January they expected to declare a dividend, and have the reserve fund of 3000*l.* required by the constitution of the company deposited at interest. To attempt to colour such management would be "to paint the lily, or gild refined gold."

The meeting of shareholders in SORTRIDGE CONSOLS, on Monday, was distinguished by unanimity of feeling and general good understanding; and, with the exception of a motion for publishing the accounts a few days before each meeting, everything passed off with the greatest *eclat*. The Chairman was complimented, the secretary extolled, and the captain pronounced thoroughly honest. This interchange of courtesies was evidently not the result of hollow flattery, but the hearty tribute of satisfied shareholders to those who had managed their affairs with judgment and efficiency. It is true that Sortridge Consols, as a mine, presents the most satisfactory appearance; but it is also equally true that, had it been badly managed, it might have been worked in vain. It is, therefore, a source of pleasure to revert to undertakings so conducted, were it only to point a moral to others which drag their slow length along, until worn out by premature decay. The distinguishing feature, however, of the meeting was the thorough earnestness of the shareholders. Unlike most mining speculators, they appear to have looked after their own affairs, and were equally as well informed on their present and prospective position as the captain or committee. Mr. MUNDAY entered into an interesting detail on the healthy state of their finances, and gave the results of a personal visit to the mine; and another shareholder read an extract from an examination he had caused a competent party to make, confirming the captain's report on its prolific character. Indeed, the whole proceedings were characterised by a good taste and intelligence, which need but emulators to make mining and mining investments above the suspicion which, unfortunately, now too often attends them.

The PENDEEN CONSOLS meeting was held on Thursday; and, from the promising appearance of the mine, it must be regretted that any attempt should be made to alter a system of management which hitherto appears to have been most ably conducted. Mr. GREENWOOD (the purser) occupied the chair, and laid before the adventurers a clear statement of accounts; but one of the shareholders contended that they ought to have a committee and offices in London, with the addition of a secretary. Mr. POULTON observed, that the present committee consisted of Mr. NICHOLAS HARVEY, engineer, of Hayle, Mr. HUMPHRY WILLYAMS, the banker, of Truro, Mr. J. C. LANYON, an independent gentleman, of Redruth, Mr. GREENWOOD, their purser, and Capt. JAMES EVANS, of North Pool Mine, their manager; and he appealed to the general body of shareholders whether, with such an excellent committee, who had brought their affairs into so satisfactory a position, any alteration should take place. Mr. POULTON was ably supported in his argument, one of the adventurers stating that he was deeply interested in mining, and knew that the members of many London committees had never even seen a mine. It was also urged that, if the alteration proposed should take place, at the very lowest calculation, it would entail an additional expense of 13*l.* 13s. per month. Mr. GREENWOOD could not adduce a stronger proof of the ability of the present committee than the fact that considerable reduction had been made in the accounts through the vigilance displayed in their examination; and Mr. WILLYAMS, the banker, who was certainly an independent party, had never failed attending a meeting. Although the proposed alteration met with one or two supporters, they did not venture to put it to the vote; and, whilst the affairs of this company are conducted as they seemed to be at the meeting to which we are alluding, it certainly would not appear politic to make any alteration.

In another column will be found a report of the fourth annual meeting of the ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY. The report and accounts have been previously published, and these it is not necessary here to allude to. Owing to the want of funds, the works for some considerable period have been suspended, but by the energy of the directors this has been obviated. This company, as well as several others, has suffered through want of experience on the part of the local managers, yet under all circumstances it has maintained a respectable position in the market. To those who have watched the progress of the company, it must have become evident that had not the directors, when the shareholders held back, obtained the necessary amount for carrying on operations, the company must have been dissolved. At the meeting, a question was captiously raised as to the amount of interest, and one of the shareholders on this subject was most grandiloquent. The Chairman afforded, however, such satisfactory explanations that the shareholders unanimously agreed with the board. In the course of the discussion, there seemed to be on the part of some individuals a wish to laud the new directors at the expense of the old board. These gentlemen came in at the eleventh hour, and although they may have been efficient colleagues at that period, yet they are not aware of the difficulties which the other directors have had to contend with, from the time of LUKE WILLIAMS to the present period. Our intention is not to comment upon persons, or any party. The season for commencing operations is now about to take place; the machinery is in good order; and we trust that in the course of a few months both directors and shareholders will be satisfied with the results.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The usual monthly meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions was held at the offices of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday afternoon. The chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, presented the monthly report of the proceedings of the sub-inspectors and himself. The following extracts from the report have been furnished to us:—"Since the last monthly meeting, the works of 142 members have visited, and a total of 405 boilers inspected. Three of these boilers have been found in a dangerous state, from defects in the furnaces, but the remainder appear to be in good working order. The mountings, with few exceptions, amongst which I may particularly mention the pressure-guages, are in a satisfactory condition. There have been no cases of explosion in boilers under our inspection, but we have been called upon to give evidence relative to the fatal accident which occurred on the 13th inst., at Miles Platting. This accident, of which you have already received a report, was evidently occasioned by deficiency of water; and I only allude to it again to point out the importance of providing all boilers, but more especially those with internal flues, with fusible metal plugs, which, if properly constructed, and judiciously placed (which is seldom the case), will to a great extent, if not entirely, prevent explosions from this cause. Of the engines, 118 have been indicated. Some of these diagrams show defects in the valves, which must occasion great waste of power. In such cases attention has been called to the subject, and the necessary alterations suggested."

CENTRAL WALES—SHREWSBURY, HANWOOD, AND WELSHPOOL.

Every day gives fresh hope and vigour to this very feasible project for supplying this important link in the Milford Haven chain of railway communication, and additional strength is derived from the weakening tendencies of the two rival projects in the field. The little merit possessed by the Rea Valley and Criggion schemes is not likely ever to be elicited by a parliamentary enquiry, for the smothered jealousies long known to exist among the promoters have at length ripened into strife and personal recrimination. Rumour boldly speaks of a terrible discovery, in the shape of a secret "misdirected" correspondence, full of awfully delicate and awkward disclosures, which has effectually exploded the hitherto apparent *entente cordiale* of the leading spirits of the projects in question. If our information be correct, the friends of these mad schemes can lay claim to little patriotism in their support of them. In some instances, the appropriation of land of little value, for which a high price is expected, and in others, station accommodation of a personal character, without being also of public utility, are the chief grounds of support; and we confidently predict that, unless stronger and more tangible reasons can be urged, there is not the shadow of a chance of parliamentary sanction being obtained for the construction of either line.

And this is not all. The reckless and unscrupulous manner in which the two schemes are advocated before the public, by the leading representatives, is most damaging. For a time, flashy statements prevailed with the less intellectual supporters, who eagerly contributed their quota towards preliminary expenses; but the "blind" is fast being discovered, and, in all probability, long before the time for the deposit of plans arrives, scarce a vestige of these two mushroom companies will remain. In fact, many of the supporters have already transferred their interest to the legitimate line, promoted by the solicitor and engineer of the Oswestry and Newtown Company, the plans and sections for which are in a state of great forwardness.

A direct communication with Shrewsbury is indispensable to the interests of Montgomeryshire, and it was only on the distinct understanding that such an undertaking would be promoted by the company that the majority of the shareholders of the Oswestry and Newtown were induced to join that corporation last year, as will be seen by the annexed extract from an address issued by the Welshpool proprietors in the Oswestry and Newtown, prior to the late extraordinary general meeting of shareholders:—

A railway to Shrewsbury is generally admitted to be essential to the prosperity and convenience of our district. A large and most influential party amongst our supporters looked upon it as more needed than the line to Oswestry. Without their aid, we should not have had the slightest chance of carrying our bill. To secure that aid, we, at the commencement of our proceedings in November last, bound ourselves by numerous written communications, and resolutions at public meetings, to facilitate and promote thereafter the Shrewsbury link. Our Oswestry line has been laid out so as to cross the Severn twice near Buttington, in order to subserve the making of that link, and a clause was inserted in our Act for the same object. It was by means of this compact that the two parties were united—that the supporters of the Shrewsbury line withdrew their opposition, and induced the London and North-Western Company not to press theirs; though our line, so long as it was confined to a communication with Oswestry only, would be highly prejudicial to their interests, as it would injure the canal, and convey all the traffic to the Great Western System. And, as regards our capital, when we determined, in our first application to Parliament, to give the preference to the Oswestry line, we much relied on receiving assistance from parties interested in the Great Western. In this, however, notwithstanding the great benefits our railway will confer on them, we have been disappointed; and we owe, most materially, our success to the assistance received on the faith of the compact of November last, from the supporters of the Shrewsbury line, in subscriptions to our share-list. Independently of the obligation of carrying out this compact, the making of the Shrewsbury line is essentially necessary to the prosperity of our company and of our district. Without that communication, our Oswestry line will, after all, place the power over our traffic unconditionally in the hands of the Great Western Company: with the Shrewsbury communication, we shall be able, by means of traffic arrangements, to obtain for it its fair value, which will secure at once remunerative dividends on our shares, the raising by legitimate means of the requisite capital to make the Shrewsbury link, and the remainder required to complete our present line. It will also ensure the carrying out of the extensions from our line beyond Newtown, which, to us, will be a highly important source of revenue, and to our district the greatest benefit; but, without it, no assistance can be had of any kind for any such extension. The making of the Shrewsbury link is opposed to the interests of the Great Western Company: it will deprive them of the monopoly of our traffic, and insure the extension of our line to Milford Haven. That extension is opposed to their interests, because it would divert traffic now conveyed along their South Wales, and Gloucester and Hereford, and the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railways, and prevent the making of the Craven Arms or Kington lines, either of which would ensure to them the South Wales traffic, and be of great benefit to them, as was shown by the discussion at the last half-yearly meeting of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Company.

The reading of the above at once discovers to us the secret of the Oswestry opposition to a Shrewsbury extension of the Oswestry and Newtown line. Such an undertaking not only threatens to lessen the importance of this insignificant border borough, but it provides for a diversion of all "through" traffic northwards by the Shrewsbury and Crewe (about to be constructed), and southwards by the Shropshire Union and North-Western Railways. This wholesome source of competition is not in keeping with Paddington tactics, and, therefore, the emissaries of the Great Western—that monster of mismanagement—are busy at work with the good people of Oswestry, exciting suspicions and jealousies having no foundation in truth. They should remember that, after the most liberal promises, made by the officials of the Shrewsbury and Chester, that the town would be provided with a suitable and convenient station, how completely their fondest anticipations have been disappointed. Instead of a station of architectural pretension, a small, miserable shed is all the town can boast of. And now that the line has fallen into the hands of the Great Western, they are not likely to be better treated. Railways are not to be prosecuted or impeded to meet the interests of insignificant towns or villages; and whether the Oswestrians support or oppose a Shrewsbury line, it is safe to be made. In this view we are supported by the testimony of practical men of great railway experience, who have devoted considerable attention to the matter.

But a Shrewsbury line is not a mere question of district accommodation; if it were, we should certainly leave the matters in dispute to be settled by the parties locally interested. This is the favoured route for a Milford Haven line, and it is a matter of some importance that the grand point for the diversion of traffic should at least have the merit of a choice of the means of further transit. Oswestry is on the Great Western system, and it possesses no other means of railway outlet whatever; whereas Shrewsbury is the centre of a great system, offering varied means of communication with the north and south, which is the only sure check to monopoly. And, moreover, while the direct Shrewsbury route is the most superior for all traffic to and from the south and midland districts, when the Crewe line is made, the distance northwards will be little in excess of the mileage by way of Oswestry.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—This railway, now in process of formation, offers considerable advantages to its shareholders. The cities of Geelong and Melbourne, between which it is constructed, have not yet been founded 20 years, and it is less than that time since the first Government land sale took place; but such are the natural advantages of their situation, that they now possess a population, the one of 100,000 and the other 50,000 souls: such a result is without a parallel in the annals of colonization. They are the shipping ports of Australia Felix, and surrounded by a tract of country which, for the extent and richness of its agricultural land, may be pronounced unrivalled in the world. This railway has been projected under the most favourable auspices. The Government has not only given the fee simple of the land through which it passes, but have guaranteed the payment of 5 per cent. for 21 years upon the whole of the paid-up capital, on which interest will be paid in this country as well as in the colony. Notwithstanding the high rate of interest ruling in Australia, the colonists, as a proof of their estimation of this railway, have themselves taken up two-thirds of the capital. Shares to the amount of 60,000*l.* have been allotted and paid for in this country within the last few months, and the remaining 3000 shares are now offered to capitalists: should they not be taken up shortly they will be re-transmitted to Australia for distribution amongst the colonial shareholders. The capital of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company is 350,000*l.*; the line, 45 miles, is almost a dead level throughout, and will require no expensive cuttings, or viaducts, and but few bridges. At the last meeting of the shareholders, which took place at Geelong on July 3, it was officially stated by the board that the railway would be constructed within the original estimate, and could be completed within seven or eight months, that 220,000*l.* had already been expended in England and in the colony, and that about 110,000*l.* were required to complete the works. Even with the present traffic, it was confidently expected that the line, when completed, would yield a return of at least 20 per cent., but it must be borne in mind that whilst in this country it is almost impossible greatly to increase the traffic upon any railway yet in Australia, and between two such cities, the limits to its extension were almost boundless; and when the rise and progress of the cities of Geelong and Melbourne in their youth are considered, what may not be expected from them at maturity?

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 1.—The causes which are operating prejudicially to the general prosperity of commerce, are at length being slightly felt in the Iron Trade, which is not so active as it was a month ago. The reported difficulties between our relations with the United States seem to have produced the most apprehension with regard to its effect on the demand for iron. There is an almost total absence of speculation, purchases being conducted with extreme caution, and for immediate requirements. There is not so great a demand for pig-iron, and prices are expected to be easier. The freedom from import duties of castings and bar and sheet iron by the French Government, is considered to be of some advantage to the trade, though to a considerably less extent than in South Staffordshire.

The position of the Coal Trade is about the same as last reported. Now that the inclement weather is set in, the demand for coals has proportionately increased. The demand for distant markets is great, and there is nothing to fear so long as the men remain contented with the present rate of wages paid to them, which appears to be satisfactory.

The Steel Trade is dull and inactive, and the enquiry for Sheffield cutlery is limited.

On Wednesday there was a meeting, at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, of the ancient "Great Barmote Court." Mr. J. C. Newbold, the steward, informed the miners that there was no business to transact. After an adjournment, a number of the miners partook of dinner, and several toasts were drunk, during which the speakers made some observations respecting the ancient miners and mineral customs of Derbyshire. Mr. Newbold took occasion to observe, that in some districts of Derbyshire lead mining was not progressing so favourably as could be wished, but this he attributed to the want of energy and perseverance; through the means of machinery, and the improvements of modern science, he thought they might effect great results. The ancient miner, known as the *old man*, had, somehow or other, been more clever and cunning, in some respects, than the *new man*, or miner of this day; but, although he went where we could not go, he had, after all, scarcely accomplished more than merely scratching the surface of the mineral field, leaving the wealth at greater depths to succeeding generations. There was plenty of lead in Derbyshire for ages to come, which, by our improved mechanical powers and extended knowledge, would be from time to time discovered and obtained. The period had now arrived when men of wealth should unite and provide capital for mineral operations on extended scales in such places, and in such manner, as might be pointed out by men of skill, practice, and probity, with many of whom rested the knowledge of promising works, and with whom such valuable knowledge must still rest, until capital shall be forthcoming to work such mines effectively, and render that which was now inutile a source of profit to the adventurer, industry and prosperity to the miner, and eventually of solid benefit to the country, as all profitable minerals raised constituted so much wealth produced. In Cornwall combination had been tried, and with the best results. The capital should be invested in their own mines, so as to give the agent, the engineer, and operative, a fair field for his labour. The toasts included—"Peter Arkwright, Esq., as lord of the field;" "Success to mining," coupled with the name of W. Cantrell, Esq. The Chairman gave "The mineral agents," eulogising them as men of experience and strict integrity, and who occupied an important position, as forming the connecting link between the capitalist and the miner. Mr. Rosewarne, as the oldest agent present, briefly replied, to the effect that he quite approved of the sentiments expressed at the meeting, and trusted that himself and brother agents would, by their proceedings here, place themselves in the road to another and a better world.

In the case of Armitage, Frankish, and Barker, steel merchants, of Sheffield, a dividend of 5*s.* in 1*l.* has been declared.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

Nov. 1.—The reports received to-day from the district are rather conflicting. By some the Iron Trade is represented as buoyant as it was at the beginning of the quarter, and prices quite as firm; whilst others, and not the least informed, say there has been very little done during the last ten days, but there is rather a tendency to improvement to-day. We have not had what can be fairly termed a giving way in prices, but pig-iron can be bought for less then it could be a week ago, and needy holders will not stand nice about making a reduction upon other descriptions of iron. The houses, however, in the trade will not hear of any alteration, nor is there any reason why they should reduce. They have orders sufficient to carry them well nigh over the quarter, and can get through satisfactorily, if they are not prevented by a collision with the men, which will require firmness and prudence to avert. The notice of the men at some of the works expired on Saturday last, and they are out at two of the establishments, with a threat of a more general strike if their demand be not complied with. In consequence of this state of things, there was a numerous meeting of the iron and coal masters held yesterday, at Wolverhampton, Mr. Philip Williams, Chairman of the body, presided, and there were present the representatives of the leading houses. The question of the puddlers' demand was fully discussed, and all the arguments for and against it having been considered, it was unanimously pronounced unreasonable on the part of the men. It was held, as I have before noticed in my letters, that the men have been receiving during the last two years wages equal to bars at 10*l.*; and it is well known that, at present prices for manufactured iron, higher wages cannot be given. It is true provisions of all kinds are high, and that is the only argument the men can advance; but if they suffer on that account, their employers have now seriously increased difficulties to encounter in procuring their weekly wages. It is unpleasant to contemplate the enormous rate of interest which manufacturers have to pay weekly for the cash wherewith to carry on their works; and if the men, by their demand, add another 10 or 15 per cent. to that interest, the inevitable result will be the stoppage of the works. Indeed, so certain are the masters of this result, that they have, in justice to themselves, and most certainly not less to the men, decided upon resisting the required advance. The following is the resolution agreed to at the meeting yesterday:—"That, considering the position of the iron trade, as affected by the present monetary state of the country, and also the fact that the wages now paid to puddlers are higher than the usual proportion to the declared price of iron, the claims of the puddlers be most strenuously resisted." By resistance I understand the masters to mean, that if the hands now out do not return to work on or before Monday week, the whole of the works will be stopped, and, if necessary, a general suspension of the trade will take place. It is, therefore, to be hoped the men will not be so unwise, at this season of the year, as to throw themselves out of work, and reduce themselves and families to the distress consequent upon such a course. It is, however, to be feared that evil counsels may prevail: already the bread cry has been raised. On Sunday last a numerous meeting of the working classes was held in the neighbourhood of the London Works, Smethwick, when they were addressed by a number of Chartists, and the proceedings were adjourned to Sunday next, when the gathering is to take place in Spon-lane, West Bromwich, or some other part of that locality. With this additional element of discontent now unhappily being introduced by designing persons, it is to be feared the men may prove inaccessible to reason, and continue the strike they have just commenced.

Relative to the issue of fresh orders for iron, it must be observed that they are now very limited, particularly for the American market. The houses here in that trade are apprehensive of a misunderstanding with the United States, and they are certainly waiting with no small anxiety the reception of the fleet in the American waters; and what is here viewed as even much more dangerous, the recent extraordinary severe strictures of the *Times*. Mr. Goddard, an American, and for many years a merchant here, has written to-day in one of the local journals upon the subject, and ridicules the idea of the alleged fillibustering expeditions to either Ireland or Cuba, but thinks that certain conduct on the part of England will lead to a war with his country. The affair, on the whole, has produced an unfavourable effect, and every arrival from America will be looked forward to with much interest until the threatened storm blows

over. There has been a tolerably brisk demand for iron for the French market within the last few days, in consequence of the removal of certain restrictions at the French ports.

In the General Metal Trade there has not been any change during the week. Copper is firm in price, although the demand does not reach the average, owing to the decline of orders at some of the large manufacturing houses.

The General Brass Trade is dull, even in the chandelier branch, which is generally active at this season; the hands are not well employed.

The war continues the main stay of many important branches, and orders for almost every description of arms continue to be sent down in abundance. In mentioning firearms, I may, perhaps, notice a trial of "Brand's" new patent breech-loading gun, which took place here on Saturday last, on the Government ground. The shooting was conducted under the direction of Mr. Tabberner, of London, the inventor, and was very successful. Several bull's-eyes were made at 800 yards distance, and the target was reported superior on the day's firing to anything of the kind witnessed at Enfield during the last twenty years. The right is secured in all the great continental and American States, and the gun is considered perfect by the patentees.

Messrs. Edward and Walter Howes, of Birmingham, have during the past week specified their patent (through Mr. George Shaw) for improvements in carriage lamps:—

This invention consists, firstly, of a method of attaching carriage lamps to carriages. Carriage lamps are ordinarily attached to carriages by an arm fixed on the carriage, carrying a socket, into which the candle-tube of the lamp drops; or carriage lamps are sometimes fixed to carriages by means of an arm inseparably connected to the carriage and the lamp. In attaching carriage lamps to carriages, according to this invention, the arm which is fixed to the carriage, and to which the lamp is secured, is made of a curved figure, and has its end made square, angular, or wedge-shaped, and perforated with a hole. A staple, or recess, formed on the bottom of the lamp, receives the before-mentioned end of the arm. The staple, or recess, has a figure corresponding to the shape of the end of the arm. When the end of the arm is inserted in the staple or recess, in the lamp, a screw passing through the lower part of the staple, enters the hole in the end of the arm, and securely fixes the said arm to the lamp. The screw is prevented from turning round by the jarring of the carriage by means of a spring, through a slot, in which the thumb-plate of the screw passes. Instead of a spring, a small chain, connected with the bottom of the lamp, may be connected with the thumb-plate of the screw, so as to prevent the screw from turning round. This invention consists, secondly, in fastening the nozzles of carriage lamps. Instead of fastening the nozzle—that is, the cone—against which the top of the candle presses, by means of a bayonet fastening, the inventors fasten the same by means of a spring catch fastening, which is more convenient in use than the ordinary bayonet fastening.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Nov. 1.—The Stock and Share Markets have been very steady during the week; and although we had no prices from London to-day, Consols advanced 5s., owing to some large purchases. The highest price of Consols during the week was 87¼, and the lowest 86¾. The share market does not present any new feature of importance. Mining Company of Ireland shares were more in demand, but those of the General Mining Company, though in demand last week at 2½, were done yesterday at 2. Railway shares were well maintained. Those of the Dublin and Wicklow slightly advanced, in consequence of the completion of the line to Wicklow, but are now somewhat weaker. Great Southern and Western have risen from 50½ to ½, and Midland Great Western from 48½ to ¾. Belfast Junction have fallen 10s., and Irish South-Eastern 5s. The following are the latest prices, as usual:—Consols, 87; New 3 per Cents, 87¼; Hibernian Bank, 33⅛; Royal Bank, 19; National Bank, 31¾; City of Dublin Steam (50*l.* paid), 30½; ditto (of 1836), 27; Dublin and Liverpool Shipbuilding Company, 46; Grand Canal Company, 40; Patriotic Assurance, ex div., 8; General Mining Company, 2; Mining Company of Ireland, 13⅜; Belfast Junction Railway, 40; Dublin and Wicklow, 6¼; Great Southern and Western, 50½; Irish South-Eastern, 5½; Killarny Junction, 6½; Midland Great Western, 48¾; Waterford and Limerick, 19½.

It is in the highest degree gratifying that the traffic receipts on the two great trunk lines of Ireland—the Great Southern and Western, and the Midland Great Western—continue to maintain the advance established over last year. On the former the increase has been 19,133*l.* on 17 weeks, over 1096*l.* per week, and on the latter 6016*l.* on the same period. These returns cannot fail to maintain the prices of shares firmly at a good figure.

An important decision has just been given by the Commissioner of Bankruptcy, in the case of Burke, where the assignees of the estate were endeavouring to exclude the claim of a stockbroking firm in London for 3100*l.*, on the ground that the transactions of the bankrupt being for account, were illegal, according to the Stock-Jobbing Act. The Commissioner, however, has decided otherwise, and has allowed the claim of 3100*l.*, on the ground that the London firm, who were Burke's correspondents, were out of pocket that amount, and could not have been aware the bankrupt was speculating on his own account. This decision cannot be looked upon as other than wise and just, as it would be monstrous to suppose that stockbrokers should be excluded from the privilege accorded to every one in the realm—viz., the power of recovering just debts in a court of law: indeed, as a precedent, the judgment which has been delivered is most important to those interested; and it may be well to know that the English Stock-Jobbing Act does not, if I am rightly informed, apply to Ireland. As business for account was comparatively only recently introduced into Dublin, and if the small amount of business done in that way be not increased, there would seem but little necessity for its being extended here.

The sittings of the Incumbered Estates Court have now been resumed, after a vacation: 36 estates will be put up to auction between this and the 16th inst., but it would be useless to enumerate them all; for such of your English capitalists, however, who desire investments in property to be sold under this Court, I have selected the following, as being the largest and most important estates. On the 15th the estate of Sir R. Keane, Bart., in the county Waterford, the rental of which is over 2000*l.* per annum. On the same day, the estate of William M'Williams, in the county of Armagh; gross rental about 1400*l.* per annum. On the same day, also, the estate of the Earl of Carrick, in Limerick; gross rental about 1800*l.* per annum. On the 15th, the estate of Rebecca Hartford, in Tipperary, the gross rental being about 2500*l.* per annum. On the 16th, the estate of Wm. Pennell and others, assignees of Lesley Alexander, in Londonderry, the gross rental of which is about 5000*l.* per annum. All these estates are divided into lots to suit purchasers, and are, I think, the principal ones deserving of notice.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 1.—The decline noticed in my last for pigs for fusion has been followed by a slight fall in the price of every other description of iron, but there are still a few holders, who will not sell at less than hitherto. Copper remains the same, tin has fallen, and zinc is less in demand, but lead is still much in request, the cause of which is stated to be the purchase for export to America. At Saint Dizier, lower prices have been accepted, and the terms for payment have in many instances been easier. At Charleroi, the position of the metal trade continues satisfactory. The *Journal de Charleroi* states that the greatest activity prevails in their manufactories, and there are rumours of new bargains for both pigs and rails being in the course of negociation. The result of this state of affairs is, that prices are well maintained for all descriptions of iron, and the nail trade is particularly active. There is nothing new in the coal trade, except, perhaps, that the recent advance is becoming more general.

An elaborate analysis of the report just issued by the Minister of Public Works, on the Mining Industry of Belgium, appears in the *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, from which it appears that Belgium is not only extremely rich in mineral coal, but contains numerous deposits of iron, of which some are of a very superior quality; this circumstance gives Belgium a distinguished place amongst those European states which supply the two principal elements of modern industrial progress—iron and coal. Independent of these, considerable quantities of zinc and lead are found, but in other metallurgical products the soil is poor. In Belgium the right to work mineral substances is almost always conceded; but the exploration of iron ore is, in a great measure free, and worked by the respective owners of the surface, or by their licencees. The number of concessions for working coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, pyrites, and aluminous schist, amount to 308, covering a surface of 150,294 hectares, or about 375,500 English acres. To these concessions must be added 55 colliery undertakings, tolerated without definitive concessions, comprising a surface of 26,603 hectares, or 66,500 acres; these, however, may be said to work rather on sufferance than free. Besides the mines worked with or without concessions, there is a large surface not worked at all, and much that has not even been explored. The entire coast of the northern sea, and inward for a considerable distance, is of a very recent formation, and contains no mineral, with the exception, perhaps, of some small portions of iron. This district comprises the two Flanders, the province of Antwerp, and those of Brabant and Limbourg. Beyond these limits the country rises gradually, and there are found more ancient formations; the coal measures, the slate formations, &c.; and in this district are found the metalliferous deposits. This mining country comprises the four provinces of Hainaut, Liege, Namur, and the Luxemburg, forming the whole of the south-east of Belgium. The coal basin is usually divided into seven groups, which are named respectively the Mons, Centre, Charleroi, Namur, Luxemburg, Huy, and the Liege coal fields. The three first and the Liege fields are the most important, both for the quantity and quality of the coal they produce. Iron ore, also, exists in considerable quantities in the south-east of Belgium, in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxemburg, and Liege. The lead mines are dissominated over the Entre-Sambre et Meuse, the Luxemburg, and principally along the River Meuse, towards Ardennes. Zinc is found towards the east, and increases into a considerable mass at Moresnet, a neutral territory between Prussia and Belgium. Copper and other metals exist in very small quantities.

In 1841, the mean production of the collieries was 8756 tons for each pit; but, in 1850, this was raised to 14,266 tons. In 1841, each group of 100 miners produced annually 10,712 tons; although, in 1850, their labour produced 12,152 tons. The quantity of coal produced by the seven groups referred to above amounted, in 1850, to 5,820,588 tons; the expenses of which have been nearly as follow:—Salaries to workmen, 889,546*l.*; other expenses, 722,878*l.*=1,612,424*l.*; whilst the gross amount realised by sale was 1,758,855*l.*, showing a net profit of 146,431*l.*

The iron mines conceded have produced 130,392 tons of rough ore, giving 68,088 tons when washed, of the value of nearly 20,000*l.*; whilst the free workings have produced 388,881 tons of rough ore, giving 231,084 tons when washed, of the value of 76,640*l.*, making a total of 96,640*l.* The number of hands employed to obtain this result was 665 for the concessions, and 2250 for the free workings. The quantity of lead produced had, in 1850, increased to 3854 tons, realising 19,100*l.* The exploration of this metal shows a remarkable increase, as in 1841 the production was but 34 tons, of the value of 320*l.* It is in but one mine, that of Bleiburg, where *machines d'exhaure* are used; but there the opeoperations are carried on with the assistance of two steam-engines, of 250-horse power each, and an hydraulic wheel of 200-horse power. For the manufacture of zinc, 62,193 tons of calamine have been produced, of the value of 119,850*l.*, and 7308 tons of blende, worth 8350*l.* This branch of industry has given employment to 2139 men. It must be remarked, that all the figures given in this *resumé* relate to the year 1850, which is the latest date referred to in the report just issued by the Minister; if, therefore, the present position of mining industry in Belgium is desired, it will be necessary to take into consideration the five years of progressive increase, and the improvements effected in almost every description of machinery. This subject will be resumed at a future date.

In the Industrial Exhibition are some beautiful copies of ancient statues in bronzed zinc, from the Vieille Montagne Company. Both Prussia and Belgium exhibit numerous castings in iron and zinc; the latter being generally bronzed by electrical deposit, and not with bronze powder, as is so general in England. M. Gonon, of Paris, exhibits a most extraordinary casting of a bird's-nest, built in the midst of low bushes, with a bird darting out of it, as if to drive back a snake, which is winding itself up the broken stump of a tree towards it, whilst a weasel is bristling and showing its teeth at the sight of the intruder. The ground is covered with ivy-leaves and wreaths, most gracefully wrought; and a fly, which is also included in the group, appears as natural as if it lived. All who examine it declare it a trick, until they discover the impossibility of detecting a join. The exhibitor most positively asserts that the piece was really produced at one throw, but, of course, refuses to give the slightest clue as to how this seeming impossibility was obtained.

The traffic returns on French railways during the first nine months of of 1855, show a gross amount of 7,848,112*l.*, being an increase of 2,204.154*l.* on the corresponding period of 1854. The average length of road worked during that period was 4923 kilometres; and the entire length on Oct. 1, was 5335 kilometres, being 789 more than at the same period of 1854. A meeting of shareholders in the Mines de la Grand-Combe is convened for Nov. 22, at Paris. During the month of September, 47,798 quintals of rails were imported; and during the first nine months of the year the importation reached 315,832 quintals.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE—SCIENCE IN ITS APPLICATION TO COMMERCE.—Identified as the use of coke has become with the blast-furnace, and every operation wherein the smelting process is carried on, also with foundries, railways, and in the greater or lesser degree with every department of manufacture where metal is employed, locomotion progresses, or wherein the transit of passengers, goods, or merchandise is involved, any improvement must be received with satisfaction, more particularly where tending to economise either time or cost in the process of its manufacture. The whole system of manufacturing coke is at present very imperfect: besides losing the volatile combustible substances, which under new adjustments might be made of much value, an immense quantity of ammonia is lost, through being thrown or discharged into the atmosphere. Ammonia and its salts are every day becoming more and more valuable in reference to the purposes of agriculture. It is only on the grounds of costliness that their use is not more disseminated for the purposes of every kind of cereal productions. By some very slight and trifling alteration in the construction of coke ovens, they might easily be so formed as to economise much of the nitrogen which is obtained from the coal, and which now passes off, and escapes in the atmosphere in the form of ammonia. Coke ovens, however, hitherto have been, with only certain variations, uniformly made after the rudimentary principles of one general design. Coke ovens have hitherto been coke ovens, and whether they appear clustered together adjacent to blast-furnaces, or combined contiguous to railway stations, depôts, or manufactories, very little difference is perceptible either in the elementary principles of their design or purpose. It is difficult to ascertain the vast amount of matter that arises from the carbonising of coal, and which now passes off in the volatile form of vapour. This material, if properly economised, might be redeemed, converted, and made available for chemical uses, in the ordinary purposes of life, or even in the re-production of that vast amount of essentially vegetable matter required under the form of herb, plant, or grain, year after year, to be derived from the cereal kingdom. In connection with this fact must be borne in mind more particularly that thousands of tons of coal are now converted into coke, formed in mounds and heaps. The next essential to the observance of a due economy in the manufacture of this staple commodity in mineral operations or locomotive transit is time, which redeemed in the process of manufacture is so much acquired for the bulk. If, on the one hand, through the aid of modern improvement, we are enabled to produce coke in 24 hours, or even in 36 hours, which under the ordinary method required 84 hours, and in some instances 96 hours, to be occupied in the process of carbonisation, and if this coke combines and possesses all those qualities which are required to arise therefrom by due combustion, differing only in degree, as influenced by the quality of the coal used in the manufacture, then the mass to be converted may be more than doubled in the same interval of time. If, on the other hand, from the same weight of coal, which usually yields about 65 per cent. of coke, 78 or 80 per cent. of coke should be secured, a saving of from 12 to 15 per cent. in the crude bulk of coal employed, there must be an equivalent gain acquired, according to the commodity thus produced. Coal, as an article of commerce, forms a very considerable item in the trade and export of the present time. Coke is as much an essential in the manufacture of the country as coal is identified with its trade and commerce; therefore, why should not coke, with such results before us as were recorded in the Journal of last week, take its own position ultimately as a more important export? Our attention has been especially directed to the improved form of coke ovens which Mr. Devy, of the Old Jewry, has recently patented, by means of which this saving has been proved to have been accomplished. In Mr. Devy's form of coke oven the volatile combustible matter of the coal is economised, and is not altogether lost; on the contrary, it is employed as the means of converting coal into coke, and that by the excessive heat which it evolves in burning. The longer and higher the heat to which carbon from coal is exposed the more it contracts, and, consequently, the more dense the coke becomes. This high degree of heat is attained under Mr. Devy's invention by means of an arrangement of flues, which pass beneath the bed or hearth of the coke oven, and round its sides, the whole being formed of fire-brick, including the inner chamber. The chamber is hereby converted into an extensive retort, in which the carbonising process is conducted. The next consideration in respect of the manufacture of coke is time. The coke hereby made appears to possess equal, if not greater, density and brightness as the best samples of coke of ordinary production, whether taking into consideration its fine, bright, and silvery hue, or its granulous and compact texture. At any rate, if uniformly the extreme results may not exactly be obtained by Mr. Devy's process, and allowing even a margin for the difference which always exists between bare theory and practical result, when the public attention becomes directed to those improvements which now are being made in the form, disposition, and construction of the modern coke oven, a very considerable saving will, by its application, be effected in the raw material employed. Economy in time, with an increased production, will be realised, by which a proportionate saving must accrue, which, whether in relation to its operation on the integral railway system, or in the productions of the blast or smelting furnace, foundries, or coke-works, at the year's end, in proportion to the saving attained, a balance will appear on the profit side of the account, such as heretofore has not arisen in the uses and adaptation of coke, whether as an article of commerce, the means of manufacture, or in its application to refining, malting, or any other domestic purposes.

ANOTHER NEW METAL—SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—The French *Siècle*, under the head of "Transmutation," publishes a highly interesting article upon the new discovery, of TURNING PAVING-STONES INTO SILVER! Do not start back in incredulous astonishment; it is perfectly exact, perfectly authentic, perfectly practicable, as it would seem. PAVING-STONES! that unworthy, ignoble, insurrectionary pave, that first and worst element of barricades, is to be converted into PLATE; and, driven from the streets by Macadam, is to figure on the table! It will be argued that there was no need of any further production of plate, since the electrotype gold and silver, invented and improved by Knolz, Elkington, Christofle, and so many others; and that the precious metals have, by these processes, been rendered quite common, and quite attainable enough. But that is not all the utility of silver and gold (of the former especially), and upon the feasibility of facilitating the circulation of silver moneys runs the chief part of M. Plée's long article in the *Siècle*. He starts from the necessity of producing an equilibrium between the two metals, gold and silver, and says that such an equilibrium, wanting totally at the present moment, since the influx of gold from California and Australia, is of the utmost importance for trade; and M. Plée remarks, justly enough, that the advanced state of science will assuredly not leave us in the impossibility of supplying the void left by the insufficient yield of silver; and that we shall end either by extracting silver elsewhere than from the silver mines, or by discovering new metals to take its place. "There are, for instance (observes M. Plée) new metals, noble and beautiful as the old ones, hitherto held to be not reducible, which are now perfectly reduced, and which, for the fabrication of every object till now fabricated in silver, would be a complete equivalent for it, and thus allow it to be exclusively consecrated to the monetary circulation." ALUMINIUM has, as we already know, been the object of considerable attention to men of science, and, no doubt, its uses will be great, and stand us in good stead; but there is just now another discovery that is more curious still, and the success whereof would appear likely to be established. The use of stone is growing less ever since asphalte, Macadam, and iron, have superseded it, and the hard, solid paving stone is being more neglected every day. "Now (says M. Plée) if one were to declare at once, and without any preamble, that paving-stones were productors of a metal scarcely in any way distinguishable from silver—that saucepans, plates, forks, and spoons, were to be got out of a block of freestone, one would probably be unmercifully laughed at, yet such is the case; the pave does contain metal, as beetroots contain alcohol and sugar; nothing can be more true." M. Plée follows up his assertion by the ensuing details:—"Take a thick lump of freestone or quartzose silex, reduce it to powder, mix this silex, when pulverised, with a sufficient quantity of alkali, fuse it, and you will obtain a soluble glass that you can dissolve so as to precipitate the silicium it contains in the shape of a jelly. You then take this last product and have it filtered, then re-dissolved a second time in a cyanurated lixivium, so as to produce a compound cyanuret. This operation will give you a fluid, whence there then only remains to extract the metal called silicium. Plunge into this liquid your utensils, whether of copper, zinc, tin, or lead, bring the electric process to bear upon them properly, and they will instantly be covered with the adherent plating of silicium, which is as white as silver, and attains to the highest degree of lustre under the polisher's hand." M. Charles Junot is the inventor of this new metal, and he has, according to the account given by M. Plée, spent years in indefatigable research; nor does the silicium appear to be the only substitute for silver he has discovered. Two or three others are equally mentioned by M. Plée. The silicium, however, seems to be so difficult to distinguish from silver, that a learned French chemist has already presented to the Academy of Sciences a report on the necessity of divising fresh methods of analysis, in order to distinguish between the two metals which is which. "Other chemists (adds the writer in the *Siècle*) have other processes for the reduction of silicium, and all are setting to work at it. It is, therefore, to be expected that a complete transmutation will be effected. We shall from clay draw aluminium; from freestone, from silex, and from sand, we shall extract silicium; those metals, given up to industry and fabrication, may replace silver for domestic purposes, and silver be thus entirely restored to monetary circulation."

HOT AND COLD-BLAST.—The controversy between Mr. Truran and an anonymous correspondent, in the *Star of Gwent*, continues:—Mr. Truran commences by stating that "Iron" adheres to the untenable doctrine of *repeated reactions* occurring in the blast-furnace, and adduces arguments in support of the proposition, adding that a person who writes in the strain of the communication referred to had better change his signature from "Iron" to "Brass," as being more appropriate. The theory of *repeated reaction* (Mr. Truran continues) may appear very plausible, but a brief examination of unquestionable data will show the little truth that it contains. In most metallurgical processes, the changes which heat and chemical affinity produce in matters under treatment can be observed; not so with the blast-furnace. The processes in relation to the blast-furnace are hidden, and are evolved at such different depths, that the ironmaster is still unimformed as to the precise latitude and extent of the operations resolved on the hearth; it is only necessary to state the weight of materials consumed in a given time will approximate very closely to the combination which takes place in the blast-furnace. Pursuing the investigation of the theory of the cold-blast contended for, Mr. Truran states, for instance, a blast-furnace working on grey iron—blast per minute, 2·530 cubic feet, weighing 190·4 lbs., and at 23 per cent., containing 43·7 lbs. of oxygen; consumption of coke, 25·7 cwts. per 12 hours, or 40 lbs. per minute, at 93 per cent. of carbon, the coke will contain, and convey into the furnace, 37·2 lbs. of carbon per minute; consumption of calcined ore, 326 cwts. per 12 hours, equal to 50·7 lbs. per minute; a peroxide of iron, yielding 40 per cent. of metal, will give of metallic iron 20·28 lbs. per minute, and of oxygen, in combination with this iron, 8·92 lbs. per minute. The flux being lime, we may neglect its consideration, and confine our attention to the chemical actions that *can* take place between the oxygen of the blast, the carbon of the fuel, and the oxygen of the ore. The oxygen of the blast combines at first with 16 38 lbs. of carbon, forming carbonic acid. This, according to "Iron's" theory, is converted into oxide of carbon, with an equivalent of carbon. To do do this, it must take up another 16·38 lbs. of carbon—consequently, of the 37·2 lbs. of carbon entering the furnace per minute, 32·76 lbs. are absorbed to form the oxide of carbon, leaving a balance of only 4·44 lbs. Now, according to "Iron," this oxide of carbon reacts on the oxygen of the ore, and is converted back into carbonic acid; it is here we see how little "Iron" cares for the facts when they stand in the way of his theory. To convert the oxide of carbon into carbonic acid, it must be charged with an additional quantity of oxygen—to wit 48·7 lbs. Where does "Iron" get his oxygen from? The quantity combined with the metal in the ore is only 8·92 lbs.—a quantity sufficient for the conversion of only one-fifth of the oxide of carbon into carbonic acid. Granting that this one-fifth of the oxide of carbon is converted into carbonic acid by uniting with the oxygen of the ore, and that this quantity reacts upon the carbon of the fuel, we readily see that a consumption of 32·76 out of 37·2 having occurred at the lower level, there remains only 4·44 lbs. of carbon to operate on, including the quantity expended in the carbonisation of the metal. The 8·92 lbs. of oxygen with the ore require 67 lbs. of carbon to form oxide of carbon. These quantities represent consumption in a given time; therefore, any one readily can see the impossibility that the entire quantity of oxide of carbon can be changed into carbonic acid by the limited quantity of oxygen with the ore, and that of the minor quantity so converted a considerable portion ascends to the throat in the form of carbonic acid. What, therefore (enquires Mr. Truran), becomes of "Iron's" doctrine of repeated reactions? The consumption of carbon and oxygen in a given time, no matter whether this time be the fraction of a second or several years, incontestibly proves that the required quantity of carbon and oxygen not being consumed, the theory of repeated reactions is altogether incorrect. Mr. Truran appears to feel that the preservation of the incognito which "Iron" maintains evinces some want of candour, which operates disadvantageously.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—In connection with this very important subject, a number of legal treatises have recently appeared on the law and practice of the Act. Among these is a work by Charles Wordsworth, Esq., published as a Supplement to his valuable work on mining and other joint-stock companies not incorporated by Act of Parliament, more particularly noticed in the Journal of the 13th inst. A second edition of Mr. Wordsworth's commentary upon the Act has recently been published, with considerable alterations and additions. So great is the interest taken in the commercial circles in respect of this law of Limited Liability, and such is the demand even in France for information upon the subject, that it has become necessary to prepare an edition in the French language, which Mr. Wordsworth has recently accomplished. Bearing the title of the "Projectors and Shareholders' Guide to the Application of the Limited Liability Act to Joint-Stock Companies," W. F. Finlason, Esq., has just published a small volume illustrative of the subject. Under each of the clauses of the Act will be found Mr. Finlason's observations and judicious instructions, together with all forms required to be complied with by the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act, the Winding-up Act, and their several amendments, with which this important measure is so closely associated.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

PENCORSE CONSOLS have just sold 72 tons blende, 11½ tons copper ore, and 2 tons 17 cwts. lead ore.

QUEEN OF DART MINE has sold upwards of 100 tons of copper ore, although only at the 10 fathom level. There are 25 tons more ready for sampling, and upwards of 100 tons at surface ready for dressing, and good reserves laid open to be raised when the machinery is prepared. The new engine will be on the ground in a few days, so that this young mine will shortly prove itself fully entitled to the distinguished name it now bears.

WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED MINE.—This sett, which is situate between the Old Relistian and Rosewarne United, has recently been inspected by several competent mining captains. Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, thinks that to erect a 60-inch engine, and sink on the south lode (which is a continuation of the Rosewarne rich lode), towards the elvan, is a good speculation. Capt. W. Pascoe, of South Frances, confirms this opinion. Capt. Hugh Stephens, formerly agent of the mine, states that had the mine worked with the present standard of copper, the loss would have been but trifling; as it was, with a standard varying from below 80*l.* to 100*l.*, the loss did not exceed 3500*l.*, which included driving an adit (500*l.*), and laying open a new mine from surface. Capts. James Pope, of Wheal Basset, Thomas Glanville, of North Basset, and Wm. Roberts, of West Basset, report equally favourable.

SWANPOOL MINE.—This mine sold, on the 3d October, 650*l.* worth of silver-lead ore, and sampled, on the 25th of the same month, 45 tons more, worth about 18*l.* per ton, equal to 800*l.*, at a month's cost of 300*l.* The mine is divided into 1000 shares, upon which, we believe, 12*l.* 10*s.* has been paid. There is ample machinery, of the very best description, erected, and all the works are well laid out. It is in a very good district, with every prospect of great success. The principal adventurers are Cornish gentlemen.

SOUTH WHEAL ELLEN.—This sett is situated in the parishes of Illogan and St. Agnes. The lords are Messrs. Humphry Willyams and John Basset, and the dues 1-18th. The sett comprises a part of the old Wheal Basset, which was formerly a richly productive mine. The main lode in the sett was worked by a company in the year 1815, from which period to 1818 nearly 20,000*l.* of copper ores was sold from the mine, which, however, was at length abandoned, in consequence of a dispute with other parties, combined with the circumstance of a low standard for copper ores at the time. The present company commenced operations in June last, when a 3*l.* call, per 256th share, was made; and since then the progress of the works has been very rapid. An engine-house and other buildings have been erected, and a 45-inch engine set to work, which has already forked the water to below the 20 fm. level, the adit at the engine-shaft being about 28 fms. from the surface, and at the boundary shaft east about 50 fms. The present company have obtained a large addition to the former sett; their ground now extends a considerable distance on the course of the lodes into Basset's land. A deep and narrow valley divides the land of Mr. Basset (included in the sett) from that of Mr. Humphry Willyams; and in this valley the old Wheal Basset adventurers met with a rich deposit of ore at an inconsiderable depth. The gossan on the western side of the valley dips east, and on the eastern side west; and not far from the point of meeting there is an intersection of two lodes. The engine lode in the adit level is large, and of a very promising nature. A considerable length of backs has been taken away above the adit by the former workers, both east and west of the engine-shaft; and in the 10 and 20 fm. levels, also, as far as they have been extended, a great many fathoms have been stoped by the former company. The mine has only been sunk to the 30 fm. level, at which point no level has been driven east or west. The water, as before stated, is now in fork to below the 20, and the remaining few fathoms will very soon be drained. The engine lode is a strong champion lode, underlaying north about 2 feet in a fathom; and parallel thereto, and at a short distance from it, on the north, is an elvan course, also underlaying north, whilst there are flookans crossing the east and west lode. The general indications—the large quantity of ore raised by the former adventurers, the inconsiderable depth of the mine, and the fact that parallel to it, on the north, are three other mines (Wheal Ellen, Wheal Music, and United Hills), which have returned good profits—all go to show that the adventurers of South Wheal Ellen have a sett of extraordinary promise. Several pitches have already been set in the adit level, and some tons of ore raised by the tributers. The mud is now being cleared from the ends of the 10, both east and west, and when that is done, men will be set to drive; and it is believed, from the shoots of ore seen in the adit above, that they will very soon come into ore in both ends. The expenditure of the adventurers has necessarily been heavy, in the purchase of the engine, pitwork, and other materials, besides surface work in buildings, &c., which expenditure will not again occur. The call made in June was 76*s.*, notwithstanding which, the company found themselves in debt, at the meeting on the 26th of October, to the amount of 1313*l.*, including 991*l.* for materials, and 415*l.* for the engine. The whole of these amounts, and all the costs and bills to the end of September, have been discharged by a heavy call of 5*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per share. Notice was also given at the meeting of a motion to subdivide the shares into 512ths at the next bi-monthly meeting. The report of Captain James Evans, the manager of the mine, will be found in our mining correspondence.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—This mine, situate in St. Agnes, was for some time a favourite with many parties, and numerous shares changed hands. The indications were at one time said to be good; but the present condition of the mine is so poor and unpromising, that the shares are almost unsaleable.

WHEAL COMFORT (GWENNAP).—The agents have for some time been cross-cutting to intersect one of the Tresavean lodes, which at length has been accomplished; and last week the shares, at Redruth and Truro, experienced a sudden rise. At Truro, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, shares were purchased for 3*l.* each, whilst next day they had risen, in consequence of reports from the mine, to 10*l.*, and even 20*l.* per share. On Saturday, however, the rumours were corrected, and shares declined to 6*l.* and 8*l.* The new lode is considered to present promising indications.

WHEAL ELLEN.—This sett adjoins South Wheal Ellen, and it is understood is at present in the hands of Mr. Pike, of Camborne, who is engaged in getting up a company. The mine is situated in an orey district, and paid profits to the former adventurers.

LEAD MINES.—Of lead mines east of Truro, South Cargoll, adjoining East Wheal Rose, is now looking exceedingly well, and shares have rapidly advanced within the last fortnight. South Garras is yielding a considerable quantity of ore. Penair, and one or two other small concerns, have not yet been sufficiently prosecuted to lay open the lodes. It is, however, believed that the ground, within a few miles east of Truro, is traversed by numerous lead lodes.

WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED MINE.—We briefly alluded last week to this promising concern, and we have now the pleasure of giving the following extracts from the reports:—Captain Charles Thomas states—"This sett adjoins Rosewarne Mine, and, as the name implies, lies to the west of it. The lode which is very rich in Rosewarne, passes through this sett for about 300 fms. in length. * * * On taking a view of the whole circumstances, I am induced to think that, to erect a 60-inch engine, and sink on the south lode, which is a continuation of Rosewarne rich lode, towards the elvan, is a good speculation." Capt. Pascoe, of South Wheal Frances, reports—"The stratum is killas, much of the same character as that of the before-mentioned mines, Rosewarne United and Relistian, and which has proved to be very congenial for copper ore in the neighbourhood. * * Judging from the favourable indications of the lodes and the locality of the sett, I do not hesitate to say that it warrants the erection of a 60-in. cylinder engine, which will, I think, be ample power to drain the mine on all the lodes, to give them an effectual trial, the result of which, in my opinion, is very likely to be remunerative to the adventurers." Capt. Hugh Stephens, who was agent of the mine when formerly at work, and which was abandoned from the failure of the largest shareholder, and the low standard of copper at the time (80*l.* to 100*l.*) reports—"The 10 fm. level, and the back over it, produce a fair quantity of copper ore. About 25 fms. east of engine-shaft I have seen it 4 feet wide, of superior quality, producing on an average from 18 to 20 per cent. About 2 fms. west of Stephens's shaft there was an extraordinary deposit of ore, which extended diagonally 9 fms. wide, about 5 fms. above and 5 fms. below adit, the average thickness about 6 feet. The ore was of low produce, from 3 to 7 per cent. for copper." The nett amount of capital actually laid out by the company did not exceed 3500*l.*, which included the driving an adit, which cost 500*l.*, and the laying out a new mine from surface. Capt. Stephens thinks, from the ore already raised from the mine, the rich discovery recently made on the same lode in the adjoining mine, Rosewarne United, and having the once very productive and profitable mine, Relistian, adjoining on the west, there is sufficient inducement to work West Rosewarne again. Captain Pope, of Wheal Basset, reports—"This sett adjoins the Rosewarne United Mines to the east, and the Old Relistian to the west, and has the same lodes for the whole length, which is nearly 300 fathoms." He concludes by remarking, "I have no doubt it will make a profitable and lasting mine." Captain Glanville, of North Basset, reports—"As to the geological condition of this sett, the stratum is killas, of the same character as that which has proved to be very congenial for copper in the neighbourhood. I observe that the elvan course in Rosewarne United, which intersected the lode about the 12, will be found to intersect the lode near the engine-shaft at West Rosewarne; and as the lode at Rosewarne is found very productive about this elvan; it seems reasonable to expect the same result in West Rosewarne. I do not hesitate to say that it warrants the erection of a 60-in. cylinder engine, and sink on the south lode, which is a continuance of Rosewarne rich lode." Capt. Roberts, of West Basset, reports—"West Rosewarne is situate in the parish of Gwinear—a good mining district—is bounded on the west by Old Relistian, and east by Rosewarne United, the rich lode of which passes through the length of the sett; and, if I am informed correctly, the 12 or western end of the latter mine, is within 100 fms. of the boundary of West Rosewarne sett. The appearance and prospects of Rosewarne United add to the value of this promising piece of mineral ground. I have no doubt, if the mine be worked in a spirited and miner-like manner, that it will ultimately prove successful to the adventurers." These reports are highly encouraging, and it certainly appears that the prospects of this concern are unusually good. We understand that the courses of ore at Rosewarne dip west, which is a very favourable feature for West Rosewarne, while the erection of the 65-in. engine, recently purchased by the former company, about 200 fms. from their boundary, will, doubtless, have a beneficial effect on the operations at the latter mine. The company are also fortunate in having the local superintendence and management of so able and practical a man as Capt. Wm. Richards, of Wheal Basset, South Wheal Frances, &c. Mr. J. H. Murchison, of 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, is the London secretary.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to October 26:—At the WEST MINE, the lode sinking under the 10 fm. level, at the Blumengang sink, is producing 7 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. The lode driving east from the Blumengang sink, in the 10 fm. level, is producing 5 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. No. 3 stope is producing 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. Beck's winze, sinking below the deep adit level, east from the south cross-cut, is producing 5 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. We have not made much progress in sinking this week, in consequence of poor air, but we are making preparations to obtain better from the old Langenfield's working, in which I think we shall be successful; if so, it will greatly facilitate the progress in this part of the mine.—At the EAST MINE, Dean's lode, driving west from Dean's winze, in the 20 fm. level, east of Michael's shaft, is producing 2⅛ tons of silver-lead ore per fm. Dean's lode, driving east from Dean's winze, in the 20 fm. level, is producing 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. The Weitung lode, driving east from Michael's shaft, in the 20 fm. level, is producing 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. We have a new stope working in the 20 fm. level, at the new Dorne shaft. The stope bids fair to turn out well; it will now produce from 10 to 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The sinking of Carter's engine-shaft under the 40 fm. level is again progressing favourably, but the water in the bottom of the shaft is still quick. The Caroline shaft is cleared from surface 9 fms. 2 ft., and well timbered. The main rods for Carter's lift is ready, and the pumps are all on the mine, and I anticipate in a short time we shall commence placing the lift in the shaft. Our surface operations are going on favourably.—JAMES M. CHAMPION.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

W. C. Holmes: Gas.—A. Tooth: Curing flesh and hides of animals in an entire state.—D. Hill: Material for resisting fire in furnaces, &c.—L. D. B. Gordon: Electric telegraphs.—C. T. and E. B. Bright: Electric telegraphs.—F. G. Barry: Obtaining products from bituminous shale, bog-head mineral, &c.—W. R. Lomax: Steam engines.—J. Page, and W. Robertson: Moulding or shaping metals.—G. S. Parkinson: Railway breaks.—T., W. A., and G. Fairbairn: Casting ordnance.—F. Puls: Electro coating metals.—J. Livingston: Permanent way.—R. Benton: Motive power by leverage.—G. Thompson: Steam engines.—J. H. Clement: Railway break.—J. Forrest: Extracting metals from their ores.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

D. Warren, Exmouth—Obtaining and employing motive power.
M. Allen, Worship-street—Improved valves, particularly applicable for regulating the supply of air to furnaces and fire places.
C. F. Varley, 1, Charles-street, Somers-town—Electric telegraphs.
L. Paige, Vermont, U. S.—Brake mechanism for railway carriages. [trains.
W. Eassie, Gloucester—Machinery or apparatus for stopping or retarding railway
J. Hamilton, jun., James-street, Liverpool—Construction of iron girders.
H. M. de Balestrino, Genoa—Obtaining motive-power by the aid of explosive gas.
J. Bowron, Tyne and Tees Glass Works, South Shields—Manufacture of glass tiles.
J. Herdman, Belfast—Manufacture of wrought-iron plates adapted for ship-building and other purposes for which strength and lightness are required.
R. McConnel, Glasgow—Beams or girders for building or structural purposes.
G. W. Muir, Glasgow, and M. Gray, Bonhill, Dumbarton—Admitting and regulating the admission of air to furnaces.
T. Swinburne, South-square, Gray's-inn—Machinery for applying and obtaining motive-power, applicable, but not exclusively so, in the propulsion of vessels and railway trains.
E. Myers, Rotherham—Buffers and other springs for railway and other carriages.
L. A. Ritterbandt, Warwick-street, Regent-street, M.D., and J. Bower, Hunslet, near Leeds—Manufacture of manure. [Steam-engines.
W. Weallens, Elswick-villas, and G. A. Crow, Forth-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne—
R. Bodmer, Thavies-inn, Holborn—Rotatory steam-engines.
H. H. Watson, Bolton-le-Moors—Manufacture of coke.
E. Hall, Dartford—Manufacture of gunpowder.
T. Kempson, Birmingham—Steam-engine and boiler.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—An invention for the reduction or smelting, by an improved system, of iron ores, for smelting and puddling pig and plate-iron, and for manufacturing bar, plate, rod, sheet, and other descriptions of iron intended to be afterwards converted into steel, has been patented by Mr. Robert McCall, of Pallas-Kenry, Limerick. For the purposes of this invention, the patentee employs a close furnace, instead of the open furnaces hitherto employed in such manufacture; and to the furnace valves are adapted, for regulating the heat required for the smelting the ores therein; and the smoke and gases from the furnace are employed for drying purposes (such as the drying of the fuel), by conducting off the same through a pipe inserted into the side of the furnace near the top thereof. In connection with the closed furnace the patentee employs air chambers, in combination with either hot or cold blast, for the purpose of creating the necessary draught in the furnace, instead of employing a mechanical blast only when such furnaces are used for "roasting" or "torrefying" the ores of iron; and when the furnace is not required to be used for this purpose, but only for the smelting of the ores of iron, the air chambers may be closed by dampers, suitably placed and connected therewith. The fuel employed for the reduction or smelting of the ores of iron, and the manufacture of bar, plate, rod, and sheet-iron, and steel, is peat or vegetable carbon; either peat in its natural state, or compressed peat, or prepared peat, formed by mixing together about equal proportions of peat and small anthracite coal, and compressing the same together into a solid mass by means of mechanical pressure; or a compound of the refuse turf or peat fuel, heretofore considered as waste, dissolved in a pit into a pulp, then moulded into "peats" or blocks. As regards the mode practised for operating with a furnace constructed as above, it is precisely similar to that usually adopted, with the exception that instead of placing the ores in the furnace in lumps, it is found desirable to crush them, as also the limestone employed as a flux. This operation may be effected by passing them between suitable revolving rollers.

METALLIC PISTONS.—Mr. William Brunton, of Camborne, has recently patented an improved arrangement for tightening up the piston rings of metallic pistons, without taking off the cylinder cover and junk ring of the piston, at the same time insuring equal pressure upon each spring, or other power used to force out the piston rings, during the process of tightening. The inventor employs a plug, fitted into a round hole in the centre of the piston, and grooved with the same number of grooves as there are springs in the piston; these grooves are cut d[illegible] one end and run out to nothing at the other, and in them rest the bolts which [illegible]nnected with the springs. Through the plug a screw is inserted, having a conical collar, which is fitted and ground into the inside of the junk ring of the piston, a square head to the screw going through and extending about 1⅛ inch outside the junk ring. In the centre of the cylinder cover is a hole for inserting a box spanner, which fits the head of the screw, which extends out of the junk ring. When the piston requires tightening up, the plug in the centre of the piston is caused by the spanner to retire upwards, and the bolts attached to the springs are forced outward from the centre of the piston by the inclined grooves in the plug.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MARINE STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. Jas. Biden, of Gosport, has patented certain improvements, which consist in the conveyance of water by means of metallic pipes, so as to form a passage from the cylinders outside the ship, but below the water line, round the stem or stern, into an open reservoir placed in the hold. This reservoir is formed in two compartments, one above the other. The upper compartments are filled with fresh water, communicating with the lower by float-valves, which supply the lower division, and communicate with the atmosphere, whereby any uncondensed steam is blown off. As the steam from the cylinders passes through the pipe in the passage it becomes condensed, and the fresh water produced by condensation then flows into the lower compartment of the reservoir, from which it is pumped into the boilers. By these arrangements the boilers can be supplied with hot instead of cold water, which will be fresh instead of salt. Little deposit will, however, arise if salt water be used, since the water, by working in a circle, will be returned into the boiler as distilled water.

INDURATED ARTIFICIAL COMPRESSED STONE.—We have, on several previous occasions, called attention to the proceedings of the Indurated Stone Company, and to the value of their patent for indurating soft stone. In addition to its existing patents, the company has now another most useful one, for the manufacture of artificial compressed stone, which was granted under the Great Seal, and is dated Sept. 28. The manufacture of this new material is very simple: it is made of either sand, chalk, cement, loam, or any like loose substance, mingled with certain bituminous and resinous materials, which are pressed into moulds when in a warm and plastic state. Of course, any shaped mould may be used, and the most elaborate can be produced as readily, and with as little expense, as the most ordinary forms; the edges are perfectly sharp, while considerable relief can be afforded and variety produced by the introduction of colour and the imitation of marble. The artificial stone is as hard, has precisely the same appearance as ordinary building stone, and possesses the additional advantage of being quite impervious to wet or vermin—this makes it peculiarly well adapted for harbour, pier, and all descriptions of water-works. It can be made in blocks of any size, and from the roughest shingle which the coast affords. The small cost at which these desirable results can be obtained, and the capability of manufacturing the composition in every district and parish in the United Kingdom, render it almost a matter of certainty that it will, ere long, be a staple manufacture of the country. The average cost of the material is only 8*d.* per foot cube, and for this sum, by using an ornamental mould, the same effect may be produced as though 15*s.* or 20*s.* had been expended on carving. We are informed that the directors of the company have many applications for licenses, and that they have already granted several. They have also secured the patent for those foreign countries where it is most likely to be valuable. In connection with this company, it may be remarked that it has taken steps to obtain a certificate of limited liability, and that it was the first of the existing companies whose resolutions of the directors and shareholders relating thereto were perused and approved by the Registrar.

A NEW FUEL.—At New Orleans, experimental trials have recently been made with a new description of fuel, called "Firmamentum," by which common clay, or a composition resembling it, is made to serve all the purposes of coal. The "Firmamentum" is made up into balls, about the size of a 4-pound cannon shot, and dried like bricks. When thrown into the common grate it was found to answer admirably, but was thought incapable of generating steam. To test its capabilities in this respect, some portions were thrown, like coal, into a steam-furnace, at the office of the *New Orleans Delta*, in the presence of a large assembly of competent judges. It lighted without the slightest difficulty, and in a short time steam was raised. The heat in the furnace became intense, and with a slight addition to the quantity first thrown in (half a barrel) steam was kept up for several hours, and worked the printing-machines of the *Delta* at the utmost speed. Whether it will ever come into general use is a question which must depend upon its adaptability for domestic purposes.

IRON CONTRACTS.—Mr. Thomas Edington's weekly statement of the principal orders for castings, machinery, rails, &c., ascertained by him to be in the iron markets of London, Dublin, and Glasgow, show—1. That some of the orders published last month have been postponed, and a few countermanded.—2. New Orders: Five miles of cast-iron water-pipes, from 2 to 6 in.; a high-pressure steam-engine, boilers, and pumps, for Heanor, Derbyshire; tubular boiler for London; 400 tons sleepers and rails for England; 5000 tons railway chairs for Calcutta; 200 to 300 tons gas-pipes for Dublin; a pair of double-acting condensing engines for Wolverhampton; 1000 tons railway chairs for Canada.

THE IRON TRADE.—"Ironmaster," in this day's *Worcester Journal*, says—"The pig-iron trade is not so good as it was, as I told you last week. The large consumers are working up their stocks, and will not buy, whilst we are producing more pig-iron in South Staffordshire than has ever before been produced; this, of course, makes a great difference, and I should not be surprised if pig-iron was worth a little less. It must be borne in mind that at present there is scarcely any stocks of good pigs on hand; of common there is some, but no notice should be taken of it, as the wrought-iron makers will, with few exceptions, not buy it, and its price will have no effect on the market. I have doubts as to whether prices will be maintained through the next quarter: specifications do not come in fast enough: some of the works can scarcely keep on full time. I see no difference in the demand in consequence of the free importation of shipbuilding iron into France; it is true quotations have been asked for, with a view to offering plates and angle iron there, but I have not heard of any orders. Prices are full high, and with bars at more than 8*l.* we cannot compete with Belgium."

A meeting of the Patent Nitro-Phosphate or Blood Manure Company is called for the 14th inst., to confirm resolutions for bringing the company within the provisions of the new Limited Liability Act, by consolidating every four shares of 2*l.* 10*s.* into one share of 10*l.*

Ten 50*l.* shares in the Norfolk Estuary Company were sold, at the Auction Mart, yesterday, at 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

HULL, NOV. 1.—Although the public continue to invest small sums in railway shares and Consols, there is too much caution shown in the present tight state of the money market to produce any improvement in prices, especially as foreign politics appear likely to be still more complicated by what we suppose we must call the American question. These things produce uneasiness, and although people may think they will end in nothing, they suffice to check purchases when everything else looks dull.—T. W. FLINT AND CO.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1855.	1854.
London and North-Western	£57,936	£52,876
Lancashire and Yorkshire	19,915	19,108
London and South-Western	14,795	13,462
London and Brighton	14,469	15,244
Great Western	25,905	28,070
North-Eastern	32,472	30,888
South-Eastern	20,729	17,088
Great Northern	25,420	22,050
Chester and Holyhead	5,779	5,015
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	9,610	9,042
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	24,613	23,905
Bristol and Exeter	6,538	6,260
East Lancashire	5,617	5,541
London and Blackwall	1,278	1,402
Lancaster and Carlisle	6,396	5,972
Midland	28,907	27,232
Oxford and Wolverhampton	4,010	3,261
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,347	3,668
Shrewsbury and Chester	2,574	2,063
South Wales	5,770	4,965
South Devon	2,317	2,387
South Yorkshire and River Dunn	3,245	1,597
Taff Vale	3,595	3,553
West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	2,702	2,313
Total	£326,899	£299,962

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

	1855.	1854.
Caledonian	£11,295	£12,095
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5,040	4,725
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3,010	2,783
Glasgow and South Western	6,179	5,779
North British	5,282	4,983
Total	£30,806	£30,165

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—

	1855.	1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 869	£ 770
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1,189	1,035
Dublin and Kingstown	863	852
Dublin and Drogheda	1,695	1,422
Great Southern and Western	7,209	5,854
Midland Great Western	3,415	2,709
Ulster	1,506	1,184
Total	£16,746	£13,826

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 27 amounted to 405,947*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 373,304*l.* showing an increase of 32,643*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to 185,144*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 169,096*l.*, showing an increase of 16,048*l.*

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 708*l.*; on the Great Northern, to 337*0l.*; on the Great Western, to 2835*l.*; on the London and North-Western, to 5060*l.*; on the London and South-Western, to 1334*l.*; and on the South-Eastern, to 3640*l.*; together, 16,947*l.*; but from this must be deducted 124*l.*, the decrease on the London and Blackwall, and 775*l.* on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast, leaving the increase, as above, 16,048*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 220,803*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1854, to 204,208*l.*, showing an increase of 16,595*l.* in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 32,643*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

RATE OF INTEREST PAID BY RAILWAY STOCK.—The following statement shows the rates of interest per cent. per annum yielded by ordinary railway stocks at present prices. The calculation is based on the dividends paid for the half-year ending June 30, 1855, and for the year ending with the sam —

Railways.	Last half-year.	Last year.
Bristol and Exeter	£5 0 0	£5 0 0
Caledonian	5 1 9	5 1 9
Dublin and Belfast	5 12 6	5 12 6
Eastern Counties	4 17 10	6 4 4
East Lancashire	5 2 11¼	5 10 3¼
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4 1 7½	5 2 0½
Glasgow and South-Western	5 1 4	4 18 0
Great Northern	2 11 8¼	4 11 11½
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	5 0 0	4 10 0
Great Western	3 18 5	4 18 0½
Great Western of Canada	6 12 7½	6 0 7½
Kendal and Windermere	2 10 0	4 7 6
Lancaster and Carlisle	5 2 11¼	5 8 5¼
Lancaster and Preston	5 4 5	5 11 3
Lancashire and Yorkshire Stock	5 6 8	5 6 8
London, Brighton, and South Coast	4 4 10	5 7 0½
London and North-Western Stock	5 3 3	5 5 11½
London and South-Western	5 6 8½	5 14 3¾
Midland Great Western	5 3 1	5 3 1
Midland Stock	5 9 4½	5 13 3¼
Midland, Birmingham, and Derby	5 11 10	5 18 5
North-Eastern Berwick Stock	5 2 11¼	5 10 3¼
North-Eastern York Stock	4 8 10½	5 5 6½
Scottish Central	4 14 4	4 14 4
Scottish Midland	4 9 8¾	4 3 4
South-Eastern	4 18 7	5 7 3

SOMERSET CENTRAL RAILWAY.—At a meeting, on Tuesday, it appeared from Mr. Gregory's report, that the cost of the line from Wells to Frome (about 15 miles), from the difficult nature of the country through which it would pass, could not be less than 225,000*l.*, or 15,000*l.* per mile, with a characteristic gradient of about 1 in 60. The estimate in the published prospectus of this line is 130,000*l.*, or rather less than 9000*l.* per mile. With respect to the line from Glastonbury to Week Champflower (about 12½ miles), it appeared that the worst gradient would be about 1 in 100, and the cost of construction about 100,000*l.*, or 8000*l.* per mile.

LOWESTOFT AND BECCLES RAILWAY.—Sir Morton Peto has offered to make this proposed line for 10,000*l.* per mile (including all parliamentary expenses, directors' charges, the purchase and conveyance of land, &c.); to pay the shareholders 3½ per cent. upon the sums they advanced during the progress of the works; and, on their completion, to take the concern at 6 per cent. upon the capital advanced. Sir M. Peto was ready to sign a contract binding him to do all this for 14 years, on the appointment of a committee to carry out the undertaking.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—A new clipper ship, the *Geelong*, of 500 tons, has sailed from the Tyne with a full cargo of rails, carriages, locomotives, &c., to be landed at the company's pier, in Corio Bay.

The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the month o September were 90,863*l.* sterling, against 60,786*l.* in September, 1854—showing an in crease of 30,077*l.*

RAILWAYS IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.—At the Great Indian Peninsular Company meeting, on Monday, Mr. Nicholson, the superintendent, entered into a statement to show the advantages the railways in India possessed over those in England. He assumed the average cost of railways in Great Britain was 40,000*l.* per mile. The parliamentary and preliminary expenses amounted to 4000*l.* per mile; the land and compensation to 4000*l.*; the charges during construction, of lawyers, engineers, and directors, 2000*l.* a mile; fighting in Parliament in promoting and opposing bills, 4000*l.* per mile: making together 14,000*l.* per mile for the land and Acts of Parliament, which was exactly the point at which the Indian railways commenced. The cost of construction of works in England was about 15,000*l.* per mile, the permanent way and materials cost 4000*l.* per mile, the stations 2000*l.* per mile, the rolling stock 3000*l.* per mile, which, leaving 2000*l.* for contingencies, made up the 40,000*l.* a mile for the English railways. He felt convinced that if the Indian railway shares were called by any other name than railway, such for instance as *Lohekha Rusta* Guaranteed Five per Cent. by the East India Company, they would stand much higher in the market. The law and parliamentary expenses of their line for seven years only amounted to 2286*l.* The result would be that if they finished their line for 10,000*l.* per mile, and had as good a traffic on it as the average in England, and allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses, they would pay a dividend of 10⅝ per cent. on the outlay. That would be 5⅛ per cent. above their guarantee. The sum of 15,000,000*l.* had been subscribed for railways in India; and if the traffic were only at the rate of 20*l.* per mile per week—which was half that of the railways in the United Kingdom—and the expenses 50 per cent. of the receipts, they would pay more than the guarantee of 5 per cent., provided the cost did not exceed 10,000*l.* per mile.

AERIAL RAILWAY.—For some days past the Select Committee of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, have been engaged in witnessing the erection of a novel machine, introduced by the inventor, M. Balan, a working French engineer, who has obtained a patent from the British Government. The apparatus bears the title of an aerial railway, and propels cars or wagons by their own weight on inclined wire ropes. These ropes are firmly attached at the extremities, and at the ends where the material or goods are to be unloaded they are kept apart by a lever, the length of which varies according to the inclination required. The centre of this lever is attached to an upright post by a bolt. When the lever is horizontal, and the ropes are horizontal, and when one end of the lever is depressed the ropes will be inclined in a reverse way, and the cars travelling on rollers will go in opposite directions. For earthworks, such as cuttings, embankments, quarries, &c., this apparatus will be found useful, as it requires few hands to work it, the weight of the load depressing the rope so that the car travels without assistance to the lever, where it is unloaded, and, the other rope being raised, the car slides to its loading place. It may be advantageously used for crossing rivers, where bridges would interfere with the navigation, and in any place where the distance does not exceed 400 yards, to convey either goods or persons. Beyond that distance the ropes must be supported by uprights, placed according to the undulations of the ground. To enable the cars to pass the supports a framework is fixed in front of each, on which framework is laid a moveable frame with ropes attached, so as to pass over pullies set in the stationary frame, the other end of the ropes having counter-balancing weights. The moveable frame is laid near the ground, and is maintained in that position by a trigger, so that when the car arrives it touches the trigger, the moveable frame is released, and drawn up by the counter-balancing weights, thereby giving the rope a greater inclination, and allowing the car to pass over the upright, and giving it a sufficient impetus to reach the next frame, where the same operation takes place. It is likewise adapted for the purpose of an electric telegraph, copper wires being placed inside the ropes, in the same way as in the submarine telegraph.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MOSAIC WORK.—British mosaics, executed by machinery, have lately been carried to a very high degree of perfection; and by an arrangement daily exhibited in the Royal Panopticon, 60 inlaid mosaic ornaments are now executed in the same time as one on the old principle. There is one cabinet shown to the visitors containing more than 100,000 pieces of wood.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—CONTRACTS FOR STORES FOR THE YEAR 1856.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES:—

No. of Contract.	No. of Contract.
1. Brass sheet and tubes for locomotives.	18. Leather.
2. Iron tubes.	18a. Leather.
3. Copper.	19. Lead, white and red.
4. Canvas.	19a. Lead, ingot, sheet, and pipe.
5. Carpets and rugs.	20. Iron, Yorkshire.
9. Crucibles.	22. Ironwork.
10. Curled hair.	24. Oil, burning, &c.
11. Copper and brass work.	25. Oils, various, and turpentine.
12. Colours.	26. Oil-cloth.
12a. Drysaltery.	28a. Augers, hammers, &c.
13. Coach trimmings.	29. Tin, block.
14. Cotton waste.	30. Tin, sheet and spelter.
16. Glass, plate.	31. Varnishes.
16a. Glass, various.	32. Sundries, consisting of baskets, felt, candles, soap, brooms, pitch, links, sponge, hose, pipes, fog signals, sieves, cement, India-rubber, flannel, calico, &c.
17. Hardware.	34. Hats.
17a. Brushes and pencils.	35. Caps.
17b. Nails and tacks.	
17c. Screws.	
17d. Gas fittings.	
17e. Locks.	
17f. Lamp cottons.	

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Monday, 5th November, on application, in writing, to the secretary, Euston Station, London.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately; and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender.

Patterns may also be inspected on and after Monday, 5th November, from Ten till Four o'clock, at the Company's Pattern Room, Euston Station; and any further information required may be obtained on application to the heads of the several departments. Tenders to be sent in on or before Ten o'clock on Monday, 19th November.

By order of the Directors, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.

Euston Station, Oct., 1855.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by an Act of the Victoria Legislature, 8th February, 1853.

Capital £350,000, in 17,500 shares of £20 each.

Bearing a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum,

Guaranteed by the Colonial Government for 21 years, and payable half-yearly,—viz., on the 20th April and 20th October, in the Colony and in London.

DIRECTORS.—ELECTED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS.

CHARLES NUTTALL THORNE, Esq., J.P.—PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM G. M'KELLAR, Esq., J.P.
CHARLES IBBOTSON, Esq., J.P.
JAMES B. HUTTON, Esq.

APPOINTED BY THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

CHARLES EDWARD STRUTT, Esq., J.P., Immigration Agent.
GEORGE F. BELCHER, Esq., Sub-Treasurer.

ENGINEER—Edward Snell, Esq. | SECRETARY—Martin Sholl, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE.

MANAGER—S. J. Cooke, Esq., 36, Cannon-street, late Treasurer to the Colonial Government, and a Director of the Company.

AGENTS—Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street.

EXAMINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Daniel Gooch, Esq., C.E., Great Western Railway; Henry Stothert Esq. (Stothert and Slaughter), Bristol.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Goodwin and Co., 3, Lancaster-place, Strand.

BANKERS—London Joint-Stock Bank; and Bank of New South Wales.

The fourth half-yearly report, made by the directors, and adopted by the shareholders in the above company, dated 3d July last, has just been received by the *Marco Polo*. The earthworks and bridges were so far advanced, that tenders had been already taken, and others invited, for the laying of the permanent way in several sections; and it was confidently anticipated that the line would be entirely completed and open in the early part of the ensuing year, and within the originally estimated capital of £350,000.

The shares already allotted in England have provided funds for the purchase and shipment of rolling stock and materials (the greater portion of which is now delivered, or on the sea), which, with contracts still in progress, will be sufficient to complete the permanent way, and open the traffic throughout between the capital of Victoria and the terminus at Geelong.

When it is remembered that Melbourne in the year 1852 numbered a population of 25,000, and Geelong was a mere village, with its 8000 deriving their trade and support from the scattered sheep and cattle stations far removed in the interior; and that now the former ranks with our third-rate English towns, having a fixed, increasing, and busy population of 120,000; and the latter, keeping a-head of its former proportion, being now estimated at nearly 60,000; it is almost impossible to overrate the prospective advantages offered by the connecting link of these two sea-ports within the noble Bay of Port Phillip.

The Colonial Government, fully impressed with the importance of this great basis of communication between the principal towns comprised in this undertaking and the great gold fields of Ballarat and Mount Alexander, had ordered surveys to be made for two trunk lines of railway, intended to be adopted and carried out under Legislative authority, for facilitating the intercourse with these important and populous districts.

The strictest economy has been observed hitherto in the prosecution of the company's plans of operation, no expenses having been incurred beyond those indispensably necessary for the actual formation of the line of railway.

No greater proof can be adduced of the popularity and confidence with which the results of this enterprise are regarded by its present shareholders, than the ready manner in which they have met the calls, in a colony where the current rate of interest is from 8 to 12 per cent., the Government guarantee being scarcely more than equivalent to a minimum rate of interest in this country—viz., 5 per cent.

Upon 10,000 shares allotted in the colony, seven calls had been made, amounting to £14 per share; and the capital, therefore, will most probably be fully paid up about June next. Nearly £10,000 had been paid up in anticipation of calls, and many shares have been transferred from the colony to the London register.

The maximum dividend allowed under the Act of Incorporation is 25 per cent.; and from the valuable grants of land and other privileges conceded by the Local Government, the level nature of the country through which the line passes, the absence of great parliamentary and legal expenses, costly bridges, earthworks, tunnels, or viaducts, it is not unreasonable to expect, on the thorough completion of this pioneer railway, that this large dividend will be fairly reached, and a reserve fund still secured for progressive improvements in the permanent development of its future resources.

The greater portion of the shares reserved for allotment in England are already subscribed and paid up in full—*i. e.*, £20 per share. The residue—viz., 3000—are finally offered to the public previously to their re-transmission to the colony for distribution there. It is necessary that they should be paid up in full, and the interest of 5 per cent. will take effect from the date of payment, and the share certificates, bearing the seal of the company, will be so endorsed.

Prospectuses, reports, register of contracts, plans, working coloured sections of the line, and specifications, may be seen, and all further information obtained, on application at the office of the company. S. J. COOKE, Manager.

Geelong and Melbourne Railway Office, 36, Cannon-street, City, Nov. 1, 1855.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street, London.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot to me guaranteed shares of £20 each in the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, at ; and I hereby undertake to accept the sealed certificates, and to pay for the same on receipt of the allotment letter.

Name .....
Address .....
Profession or business .....
Date .. .. Usual signature .....

MINING SCHOOL IN CORNWALL.—A SCHOOL for the instruction of pupils in the following branches has been COMMENCED, and is NOW IN OPERATION at TRURO, viz.:—

PRACTICAL MINING, including Dialling, Surveying, and General Mining Operations.

CHEMISTRY in its various branches, more especially as it is applied to Mining and Metallurgy.

MATHEMATICS, as applied to Engineering generally.

Instruction may be obtained in any one of the above-named branches separately.

The terms of admission are—The payment of £20 in advance for two years, or £12 for one year. The period of attendance from the 1st October to the end of June, with the exception of a vacation at Christmas.

A public examination will be held at the end of each session, when certificates of proficiency will be conferred, and an exhibition of £50 will be awarded to the best qualified pupil, to enable him to proceed to the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street, London.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. H. BOND, Hon. Sec.

MERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY,

CONDUCTED BY

W. CROWDER, F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

104, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. CROWDER begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile, Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted to the laboratory on the following terms:—

Fee for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance...	£20	0	0
Fee for 3 months, payment in advance	6	0	0

IMPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The INVENTOR is PREPARED to CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guarantees the general loss in smelting not to exceed 5 per cent.

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state.—All applications to be addressed to the inventor, Mr. ALFRED JENKIN, Eyam, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. One of the furnaces will be at work by the end of the present month. A descriptive notice of the invention appeared in the *Mining Journal* of July 14.

TO ARCHITECTS, SLATE MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—The DIRECTORS of the MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY having completed their arrangements for the REMOVAL of their SHIPPING PORT to CONWAY, for the convenience of vessels unable to lower their masts to pass the tubular bridge, are now PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS for their justly celebrated SLABS and SLATES, from the Ffestiniog vein, which for beauty of colour and durability are unequalled.

The slabs have been largely used in the construction of houses for Australia; and, from the facility with which they are erected and removed, are well adapted for movable huts for men and horses at the proposed camps in England and Ireland.

All applications to be addressed to Mr. T. H. WHEELER, the resident director, at the company's offices, Conway, North Wales.

TO LEAD SMELTERS.—A GENTLEMAN, conversant with smelting silver-lead and silver ores, is desirous of obtaining the MANAGEMENT of a LEAD and SILVER SMELTING WORKS.—Address, "A. B.," care of Mr. Thos. Catherall, Eastgate-street-row, Chester.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN, who at present resides on the Banks of the Tamar, having had 14 or 15 years' experience in mining matters generally, and filled the office of PURSER, SECRETARY, and MANAGER, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in either capacity in some mine situate in the Calstock, Callington, or Tavistock districts. The most respectable reference given.—Address, "A. B.," Saltash, Cornwall.—Oct. 30, 1855.

TO ENGINEERS.—A MECHANICAL and ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN, who is well acquainted with the theory of mechanics, and the construction of steam-engines and machinery, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in an ENGINEER'S OFFICE.—Address, "T. A.," Messrs. Lister and Biggs, 3, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

TO GENTLEMEN WITH CAPITAL.—The ADVERTISER, having extensive and valuable coal and iron mines in his possession, is desirous of MEETING with a GENTLEMAN to ASSIST HIM with CAPITAL, to more effectually open the mines. The property is *bona fide*, and will bear the strictest investigation; and will make a large and immediate return. No objection to a partner.—Address, "A. B. C.," care of Mr. Richard Yearsley, Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire.

WANTED,—A thoroughly experienced PRACTICAL ENGINEER, to TAKE CHARGE of an ENGINE and FITTING SHOP, FOUNDRY, PATTERN MAKERS and CARPENTERS' SHOPS, connected with a large Ironworks in Glamorganshire, each of which departments has its appropriate foreman. Salary, £180 a year.—Apply, by letter, to "C. A.," Mr. J. Williams, assayer, Swansea.

WANTED,—A SITUATION as a MINERAL AGENT or SURVEYOR. The advertiser would like to take the mapping and surveying of some collieries, and would have no objection to go abroad. He has been a mineral agent and surveyor to large collieries in Wales for upwards of seven years. A good character can be produced. Age 28.—Letters addressed "G. D.," care of Mr. Robert Radnor, Maesteg, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, will be carefully attended to.

MINERAL AGENT WANTED to take the MANAGEMENT of the MINERAL DEPARTMENT of an IRONWORKS.—Address by letter, giving name of references, where employed, what age, periods of last and previous engagements, and cause of leaving, to Mr. JAMES STRICK, Swansea.

IRON AND MACHINERY.—The SUBSCRIBER, who has a first-class connection, is open for COMMISSIONS in the IRON TRADE. He also undertakes the PURCHASE and INSPECTION of STEAM-VESSELS, RAILWAY PLANT, CASTINGS, and every kind of machinery; and furnishes PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of any work that may be required.

JOHN WILKIE, Consulting Engineer and Agent,
33, Renfield-street, Glasgow.

WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED MINE.

In 3500 shares, at £2 per share.—On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

Copies of the Reports of Capt. Charles Thomas (of Dolcoath Mine), and the Chief Agents of South Wheal Frances, Wheal Basset, North Basset, West Basset, &c., with other particulars, can be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY will be HELD at the offices of the company, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, on Thursday, the 8th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the annual balance-sheet of the company, and the report of the directors; to remove from the office of trustee Messrs. Thomas Lucas and John Carter Lucas; to elect directors and other officers; to consider the state and affairs of the company generally; and to confirm the allotment made to the original promoter of the company of 8000 shares, upon which the deposit of 5s. per share only shall be considered to have been paid, in lieu of the shares (being one-fourth of the number now allotted) originally agreed to be allotted to him as paid in full. Thomas Woolley and Robert Beevor, Esqrs., being the directors who, according to the Deed of Settlement, retire by rotation, offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board, THOMAS NURSE, Sec.

Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, Oct. 24, 1855.

BARYTES COMPANY OF IRELAND.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD on Wednesday, the 7th day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, at the offices of the company, 20, Essex-street, Strand.—Nov. 1, 1855. By order of the Committee of Management.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP, ST. HILARY, CORNWALL.—Notice is hereby given, that MERCHANTS and other CREDITORS of this mine are requested to FORWARD the particulars and amounts of their several CLAIMS now due from the adventurers of the above mine, to be sent to the counting-house on the mine on or before Monday, the 5th November, for the purpose of being examined prior to being presented at the meeting convened for that and other purposes on Wednesday, the 7th November, that the payments of the same may be then satisfactorily arranged.—Address, post paid, to Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, Wheal Friendship, Marazion, Cornwall. JOSEPH RICHARDS, Managing Agent.

Dated Oct. 26, 1855.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP, ST. HILARY, CORNWALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at the Counting-house on the mine, on Wednesday, the 7th November, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of legitimate adventurers signing the Cost-book of the mine. Also, for auditing the accounts, and deciding on the method to be adopted for paying off the outstanding liabilities due to merchants, labourers, and other creditors; and for the raising of capital for further prosecution and working of the mine, together with other important business connected therewith.

Dated Oct. 26, 1855. JOSEPH RICHARDS, Managing Agent.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 29th day of November, 1855.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 29th November will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office, and the certificates must be lodged at the same time to have the payment endorsed thereon.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Sept. 26, 1855.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, 2, New Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 6th November, at One o'clock in the afternoon. The chair will be taken at Half-past One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Directors, EDWARD J. COLE, Secy.

London, Oct. 31, 1855.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD at the office of the association, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, the 22d day of November inst., to receive the Report of the Directors.

At this meeting, two auditors will be elected in the place of John Betts Illidge and George Allender, Esqrs., resigned. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the office of auditor are requested to notify the same to the secretary seven days before the time of election. JOEL HITCHENS, Sec.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 2, 1855.

MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, Cannon House, 28, Queen-street, London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at One o'clock, to take into consideration the present position of the company's affairs, and to determine thereon.

By order, ALFRED JEFFREE, Secy.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1855.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be HELD at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 8th of November next, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, and to transact general business.

3, Old Broad-street, Oct. 26, 1855. By order, WM. J. VIAN, Sec.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, this 31st day of October, 1855, Mr. GEORGE EDWARD COTTRELL in the chair,

The following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. F. D. Massy Dawson, and seconded by Mr. Edward Johnstone:—

That the report and balance-sheet now before the meeting be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Charles L. Barnwell, and seconded by Capt. T. Garratt:—

That the following gentlemen be elected directors:—William Sarl, John William Williamson, Frederick John Wilson, and John Henry Tremenheere.

Proposed by Mr. J. G. Parker, and seconded by Mr. T. Dearden:—

That Mr. Rowland Hill and Mr. William Alexander Coombe be elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. W. A. Coombe, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Lester:—

That a vote of thanks is due, and is hereby given, to the Chairman and directors, for their untiring energy. By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi, Oct. 31, 1855.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine, held at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1855,

S. W. DAUKES, Esq., in the chair,

Whereas, by the 7th Rule of the Cost-book, no shareholder shall have power to vote, nor receive any dividend or dividends, unless he shall have registered his name and shares in the books of the company, and whereas the whole of the shares being now issued, it is

Resolved,—That a share register be at once provided, and that notice be sent to every shareholder by the secretary, requiring him to come in forthwith and register his shares.

Resolved,—That the foregoing resolution be advertised in the *Mining Journal*, and two of the morning papers. By order, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

In pursuance of the above resolution, those shareholders who have not yet sent in their SCRIP FOR REGISTRATION are requested to do so. Shareholders who cannot attend at the office, may have forms, authorising the secretary to register their scrip for them, by writing for the same.

117, Bishopsgate-street Within, Nov. 2, 1855.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND PLANT, AT GREET'S GREEN, WEST BROMWICH.

MR. THOMAS DANKS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1855 (by order of the trustees of Mr. Thos. Payne), at the Dudley's Arms Hotel, in Dudley, at Five for Six o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will then be produced, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called the "STAFFORDSHIRE IRONWORKS," situated at Greet's Green, in the parish of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, and which are fully described in the particulars.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to H. CORSER, Esq., solicitor, Stourbridge; G. JABET, Esq., Messrs. GEM, DOCKER, and SUTTON, and WM. COTTRELL, Esq., solicitors, Birmingham; or to the auctioneer, Dudley.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. W. F. CONGDON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (either in one or more lots), on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, at CASTLE DINAS MINE, in the parish of St. Columb Major, the undermentioned MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—namely, a 14 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 3 ft. stroke, with about 4½ tons boiler, complete; a gold crushing machine, by Berdan, nearly new; an excellent water-wheel, 18 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast, with cast-iron axle and centre pieces; an 8-head stamps, complete.

8 9 ft. 9 in. pumps, with clack seat-pieces		2 8 in. windbores.	
1 9 ft. 8 in. ditto.	and doors.	130 fms. of flat rods.	
2 8 ft. 6 in. ditto.		A capstan, complete.	

New horse-whim; new whim-chain and rope; wrought-iron stack; new crab winch; tin hutch; small hand lift; 4 new whim kibbles; 4 winze kibbles; 3 winze tackles; screw stocks and plates; double and treble blocks; 2 driving tooth wheels; a 36 in. smiths' bellows; a 30 in. ditto; timber dressing house; 2 dressing frames and flooring; a large quantity of plank and other timber; 100 fms. of ladders; about 50 fms. of launders; 30 fms. of new 3½ in. rope; a quantity of other rope; and 2 bottles of quicksilver. Also, a quantity of carpenters, smiths, and miners' tools; old iron; blister and gad steel; nails; cart and wheels; the account-house furniture; and numerous other articles.

The above materials are of excellent quality, and in good condition, a considerable portion being nearly new. As the mine adjoins the turnpike road leading from St. Austell to St. Columb, the whole can be easily removed.—For viewing, apply to Capt. THOMAS BREWER, on the mine; and for any further information, to the auctioneer; or to Mr. BISHOP, solicitor and notary public, Fowey.

The sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely.

St. Austell, Oct. 18, 1855.

BICKERSTAFFE COLLIERY, NEAR RAINFORD STATION, ON THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE of valuable COLLIERY PLANT; ATMOSPHERIC PUMPING ENGINE; SIX WINDING and OTHER ENGINES, of 4, 10, 11, 11, 30-horse power respectively; ENGINE HOUSES; TEN BOILERS; TRAM RAILS; PUMP TREES, various dimensions; WINDING and PIT GEARING; TWO WEIGHING MACHINES; about 94,000 COMMON BRICKS; CONTENTS of CARPENTERS, SHITHS, and MECHANICS' SHOPS, &c.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the honour to announce that he is instructed by the proprietors of the Bickerstaffe Colliery to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th November, 1855, commencing at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in consequence of the mines being worked out, ALL the exceeding valuable PLANT of STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, RAILS, PUMP TREES, WINDING and PIT GEARS, UTENSILS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.:—viz., ATMOSPHERIC PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 52¾, stroke 7 ft.; 30-horse condensing beam engine, cylinder 30¾, stroke 6 ft.; 12-horse portable condensing beam engine, cylinder 19½, stroke 4 ft.; 11-horse portable condensing beam engine, cylinder 19, stroke 4 ft.; 10-horse condensing beam engine, cylinder 18, stroke 4 ft.; 2 small steeple engines; 10 wagon and other boilers; verticals and pumping wheels; pit shears; capstans; gin; flat and round ropes; pump trees, various dimensions; pump rods; L-legs; spear plates; ventilators; tram rails; shunts; trams; bottom wagons; quantity of 4 cwt. basket tubs; quantity of rods; steaming apparatus; sleepers; single and double purchase crabs; block and ropes; boring rods, 100 yards and 69 yards long each, with slutch pumps, &c.

In the Smiths' Shop: Bellows, anvils, vices, slake troughs, sets, swages and drifts, tongs, mandrils, bolt moulds, new iron and steel, old brass, copper, lead, wrought and cast scrap, quantity of buckling and other chains.

In Mechanics' Shop: 10 in. double geared slide lathe (cast bed), small upright drilling machine, steel tools, drills, mandrils, new files and screws, counter and line shafting and geering, driving straps.

In the Carpenters' Shop: Wood turning lathe, joiners' benches, circular saw in wood frame, fellows, spoke, cart shafts.

In Store Room: New leather top and bottom riddles, shovels, picks, oil cistern, &c.

Full particulars in catalogues, which may be had from the auctioneer, at his offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; or will be sent by post on receipt of four stamps.

N.B. The nearest approach to Bickerstaffe Colliery by railway is from the Rainford Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, STOCK IN TRADE, LARGE SLATED SHED, WEIGH-BRIDGE, THE OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

MR. GEO. C. HYNDMAN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the ELIZA-STREET IRONWORKS, BELFAST, without reserve, on Wednesday, 7th November, 1855, and following days, at Eleven o'clock, ALL the valuable and costly MACHINERY and STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of FOUR STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS; puddled bar mill and squeazer; plate and angle iron mills; tilt hammer; roll turning lathe; shears; drilling and screwing machines; large wooden cranes; a great quantity of cast metal rolls; malleable iron plates and bars; cast metal plates; scrap iron and metal; brass; metal pump, with gearing and piping; a large and expensive slated shed, 140 ft. by 80, on 29 cast-iron columns, 15 ft. high, suitable for a railway station or public market; fire and common bricks; platform weigh-bridge; office furniture; turret clock; smiths' tools; and various other utensils in trade. Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber, and sent by post to any address on receipt of two stamps; also at the office of this Journal.

The premises may be viewed till the day of sale, by applying to Mr. GEO. C. HYNDMAN, auctioneer, 7, Castle-place, Belfast.—October 15, 1855.

FORFEITED SHARES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CODD AND WILLS have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Sale and Commission Rooms, 64, George-street, Plymouth, on Tuesday, the 6th November, 1855, at Three o'clock precisely, the whole, or part (in suitable lots), of EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN (4096ths) SHARES in YEOLAND CONSOLS MINE, forfeited for non-payment of calls. The mine, which has recently much improved, is now paying her costs, and may shortly be expected to yield profits.—Further particulars may be had of the auctioneers, 64, George-street, Plymouth.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 30 in. DOUBLE ACTION STEAM-ENGINE, with 11 tons fly-wheel, and two wrought-iron shafts, complete; 11 tons boiler; stamps' axle for 12 heads; horse-whim, &c. The engine was built by Mare and Co., and is in excellent condition.—For particulars and price, apply to Messrs. CODD and WILLS, auctioneers and mining agents, 64, George-street, Plymouth.

VALUABLE ALUM WORKS, IRONSTONE, AND CEMENT, AT PEAK, NEAR WHITBY, IN THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those old established and very valuable ALUM WORKS, with an estate consisting of 244 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, containing a rich and inexhaustible BED of ALUM ROCK or SHALE, abounding in the famous MULGRAVE CEMENT STONE, and containing also valuable SEAMS of JET and IRONSTONE of the best quality. The estate also comprises a good substantial dwelling-house, with office and laboratory adjoining, stabling, and farm buildings, and 18 cottages (with gardens attached) for the residence of workmen.

The land consists of arable land in the hands of the proprietors, 80A. 2R. 34P.; plantation, 4A. 3R. 20P.; land occupied by the works, shale heaps, &c., 74A. 0R. 20P.; moor, 84A. 3R. 13P. The whole estate is situate in the two adjoining townships of Fylingdales and Stainton Dale, is toll free, and the portion in Stainton Dale is also tithe free. The Fylingdales part of the property is also entitled to rights of stray and turbary on the adjoining Fylingdales Moor, and, in the event of an enclosure, would take a considerable allotment.

The works, which are in full operation and good working order, comprise the necessary boiling-houses, with lead pans, &c., complete, storehouses, buildings, pits, reservoirs, steam-engine of 10-horse power, steam boilers, mills, railways, and wagons for the conveyance of the raw and calcined shale or rock to and from the calcining heaps and steeping pits, and other appendages necessary for the manufacture of from 1000 to 1200 tons of alum, and from 600 to 800 tons of rough Epsom salts per annum.

From their contiguity to the sea, these works possess peculiar advantages in the ready shipment of alum, salts, ironstone, cement stone, &c., and receiving in return coals and other supplies. They have been in the hands of the present proprietors (by whom they have been much improved and enlarged) about 10 years, and are offered for sale in consequence of the ill health of the managing partner.

The cement stone in the property is of the best quality, and eagerly sought after by purchasers, and may easily be worked to the extent of from 500 to 600 tons per annum. A nett clear rent of £50 per annum has been offered for the jet. The ironstone is, no doubt, a continuation of the great Cleveland band; and although hitherto worked on a small scale, might, without difficulty, be worked to the extent of 10,000 or 12,000 tons per annum, whilst vessels taking away the stone might bring coals for the purpose of calcining it on the spot, by which a great saving would be effected.

The premises may be seen by applying to Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, of Albert-place, Whitby; and further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. LIDDELL and GORDON, 24, Abingdon-street, Westminster; or Messrs. BUCHANNAN and GRAY, solicitors, Whitby.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, with winding machinery, head gears, pulleys, ropes, &c., now working.

A HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 28½ in. diameter, working a 6 feet stroke, with patent metallic piston, nozzle, front pipes, hand gearing, all complete, and in good working order, with strong parallel motion. Fly-wheel in segments, and 16-feet diameter.

TWO WINDING DRUMS, each 13 feet diameter, and 4 feet wide, the centre of cast-iron, and covered all round close with oak planking, 6 inches thick, well secured with bolts. The shafts of these drums run on pedestals bushed with brass, and under them are strong cast-iron plates, the length of the walls. The holding-down bolts to go along with the engine and winding shafts, where they can be got out without damaging the building; but the timber on the walls and on the engine-house of all kinds (with the exception of the spring beams) is not to be removed, nor the walls damaged. The head gears, two in number, are nearly new, each 29 feet 6 in. high, and are independent of each other, and fitted with a well-framed back sprag to each, and are in first-rate condition; the castings, or shoes, under the head gears and back sprag to go with them, but not the holding-down bolts. Two pulleys, suitable for round ropes, each 10ft. diameter, are fitted with strong octagon gudgeons of wrought-iron, and run on strong pedestals, bushed with brass. Two round wire-ropes, 1¾ in. diameter, and about 450 yards long each, are nearly new, and are in good condition. The purchaser to have the option of taking the ropes, or not, as he may require. The engine is at work every day, and is winding from a depth of 400 yards; it is now offered for sale in consequence of a larger one being required, which is now being erected, and now nearly ready, alongside the one for sale.—Apply to HUGH MCDONALD, Shelton Colliery and Iron Works, near Stoke, Staffordshire.

MINING INVESTMENT.—WEST ABERFFRWD.—TO BE SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining district in Cardiganshire. A shallow adit level has been extended for many fathoms, in the bottom of which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore on the surface broken therefrom. A deep adit level has been commenced, and driven on the course of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue this level to the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow adit level was the object of the present company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners in the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial with spirit, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and for further particulars, apply to the agent, PHILIP NICHOLLS, Geginan, Aberystwith. 96
P.S. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, and dues moderate.—March 5, 1855.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY —MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—This mine is now in full working order, the present proprietary having spent large sums in opening out and extending the works, the drivings now being through a fine course of ore. The levels are laid with rails, and every facility at hand to prepare produce for sale:—viz., a powerful 30 ft. WHEEL and CRUSHERS, DRESSING-FLOORS, &c. The discoveries of ore in the district have been unprecedently large, and the ore in view is very considerable.—Plans and sections, with terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to Mr. BELL WILLIAMS, land agent, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool. 97

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, IRELAND. —Mr. D. G. GOATLEY has been instructed to SELL, on very favourable terms, a MINING PROPERTY of great promise, from which returns of lead ore may be obtained immediately.—Reports, &c., can be seen on application at the mining offices, 75, Cornhill. 98

SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS MINE, Buckland, near Tavistock, Devon:—WATER-WHEEL, 32 ft. diam., 3 ft. wide, with cast-iron rings, cylindrical axle, sockets, saddles, and brasses, all nearly new, only worked a few weeks; 100 fms. 2 in. round rods, with best hammered iron joints, pulleys, and stands; pumping gear, nearly new, attached to horse-whim. The whole may be viewed on application to the agent, on the mine; and prices obtained from Mr. HENRY PEET, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London; or Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS, Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock. 99

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS, WATER-WHEELS, &c., FOR SALE.—Messrs. CHAS. and HENRY WEBBER, IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, &c., of NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVONSHIRE, beg to announce that they have the following MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE:—viz., A WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 6 ft. breast, with wrought-iron buckets (3-16ths thick), iron rings 12½ deep, 56 arms of best quality timber, iron axle, cranks 6 ft. stroke for pumping, and gear work for driving stamps, &c. Also, a WHEEL of same description as above, 30 ft. diameter, and four feet breast; and another 20 ft. diameter; all iron, and quite new. SIX WROUGHT-IRON TRAM WAGONS, nearly new, made to carry 2 tons each. 25 fms. of 12 in. PUMPS; and a first-rate CRUSHING MACHINE, with 20 in. rolls, nearly new. The 40 ft. wheel is near the Newton Abbott Railway Station, and can be sent by rail or water to any part of the country. 100
Further particulars, and estimates for all kinds of machinery, forwarded on application to Messrs. CHARLES and HENRY WEBBER, as above.

ELIGIBLE IRONWORKS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the UNEXPIRED TERM of an IRONWORKS in CUMBERLAND, comprising about 14 acres, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a tin-plate work, capable of producing 400 boxes per week; also, 11 workmen's and two excellent managers' houses. The forges have the advantage of both steam and water power; and the whole work is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the work, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous ironstone, coal, and hematite ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense. 101
Also, together or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, Shingler's hammer, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bars weekly.
Apply to Messrs. MCEWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. WM. BIRD and Co., London or Glasgow; or PETER CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the Farm of Creswell, in the parish of Lawrenny, county of Pembroke, containing upwards of 300 acres. The above coal is of superior quality, and conveniently placed for shipment, being situated on a branch of the Milford Haven, within a short distance of the terminus of the South Wales Railway.—For further particulars, apply to T. M. MARRIOTT, Esq., 1, Lancaster-place, London; JAMES SUMMERS, Esq., Haverfordwest; or Mr. JAMES WILSON, mineral surveyor, &c., Underwood, near Haverfordwest. 102
Underwood, Oct. 26, 1855.

TO BE LET, ON A ROYALTY, all the various SEAMS OF COAL in the EWLOE HALL ESTATE, near Hawarden, in the county of FLINTSHIRE, containing 42 statute acres, or thereabouts, and comprising about 21 ft. thick of coal of the undermentioned celebrated steam coals:—viz., The Hollin Mine, 7 ft. thick; the Brassey Mine, 3 ft. thick; the Main Coal, 11 ft. thick, or thereabouts. 103
The situation of this estate for a colliery is most eligible, and the quality of the coals well known, being bounded on the north by the Chester and Mold turnpike road, and within a very short distance of the Mold Line of Railway, besides the advantage of a gradient in favour of a load down to the River Dee.—For terms of leasing and further particulars, apply to Mr. J. DAGLISH, mining engineer, St. Helen's, Lancashire.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a valuable STEAM COAL COLLIERY at RESOLVEN, Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, under Tyllwyd and other lands, containing 600 acres, or thereabouts. A section of the several seams of coal, iron mine, blackband, and fire-clay, underlying the above property, has been made.
Levels, headings, and stalls have been opened upon the coal vein standing No. 7 in Section, and the coal thoroughly proved. It has a good top roof (requiring little or no timber to prop it up), as will be seen from inspection; the bottom is free from pucking, and it has been proved to be FREE from the OBNOXIOUS FIRE DAMP, which is so destructive and expensive in working collieries. The rise of the strata extends right into the extremity of the property, and is very moderate, being not more than 3 inches in the yard, consequently giving good and cheap drainage to the whole of the workings. The level's mouth is distant only about 600 yards from the Vale of Neath Railway, and an excellent railroad has already been constructed, to connect the property with the said Vale of Neath Railway, close to the Resolven Station; and arrangements have been made for siding accommodation for the traffic of the colliery. The openings upon the No. 7 vein would enable a lessee to work immediately a large quantity of superior steam coal. 104
The well-known RESOLVEN VEIN also lies under the above property, and is No. 9 on Section; this vein produces the "Resolven Steam Coal," which stands so high on the Admiralty List, and is used for transatlantic navigation. It crops out upon the property, within about 150 yards of the Vale of Neath Railway, and is the lowest coal vein workable above water level upon the said property.
The other coal veins that crop out to the surface may all be worked at the same time, being in all NINE SEAMS of SUPERIOR STEAM COAL, affording an opportunity rarely to be met with of carrying on a colliery upon a large scale, at a moderate outlay. There is also workable, by level, a SUPERIOR VEIN of FIRE CLAY, 4 ft. thick, under the property.
The whole of the lower measures (which are now being worked at a short distance higher up the valley) are within available distance under the property.
Resolven is distant about six miles from Neath (at which port dock accommodation is now being provided), and about 12 miles from Swansea. The surface may be let with the minerals, if desired.
Applications to treat to be made to the proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM JONES, Tynyrheol, near Neath; and Messrs. LLEWELLYN and RANDALL, solicitors, Neath, of whom plans of the property and sections of the minerals may be seen.

FOR DRAINING AND OTHER PURPOSES.—LEVELS of FIRST-CLASS WORK, consisting of a 10 in. telescope, adjusted by rack, sun shade, parallel plates, mounted on tripod stand, or jointed legs, for use in a coal pit. —To be had of the maker, JOHN DAVIS, optician, Derby. 105

Just published,
THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF LIMITED LIABILITY; with all the Statutes, Forms, Copious Index, and Instructions for Forming and Conducting Companies. By EDWD. WM. COX, Esq., Barrister. Price 8s. 6d., cloth.
THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF BILLS OF SALE, AND BILLS OF SALE OF SHIPS; with many Precedents. By J. BEAUMONT, Esq. Price 6s. 6d., cloth.
THE LAW OF CARRIERS, BY LAND, SHIPS, AND RAILWAY. By E. POWELL, Esq.; now publishing in the *Law Times*. The numbers containing this useful treatise may be had separately.
Either of the above sent by post to any person enclosing the price in postage or receipt stamps to the *Law Times* office, 29, Essex-street, Strand. 106

Just published, in One Volume, demy 8vo., 110 pages, Illustrated by Twenty-two Maps, Diagrams, &c.,
FOUR LECTURES ON GEOLOGY AND MINING. Read at Leeds, Hull, Bradford, Harrogate, &c. By GEO. HENWOOD, M.E. Forming a complete compendium of these subjects. Dedicated, by permission, to Sir CHARLES LEMON, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S., President of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, &c.
Published (for the author) at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. Price, handsomely bound in cloth lettered, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 107

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT. 108
MILNERS' PHŒNIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of license, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. HOLMES BROTHERS, Huddersfield, agents to the patentees. In use at the gas-works of Leeds, Preston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Riding County Gaol, &c. 109

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 166, Strand. 110

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS *IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.* 111

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. 112

RAILWAY COAL WAGONS.—RAILWAY COAL WAGONS, to carry 6 tons each, constructed to unload over a ship's side. A large number, ready made, TO BE SOLD, or LET ON HIRE for a term of years.—Apply to the Railway Carriage Company, Oldbury, near Birmingham. 113

MR. J. H. SWAN, CONTRACTOR FOR, AND INSPECTOR OF, ENGINE, MACHINERY, AND FOUNDRY WORK, 63, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW 114
PIPES AND OTHER CASTINGS, ENGINES, &c., PURCHASED AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYVAN.	LLOYD, FOSTERS, AND Co.
FORTH COMPANY.	RUSSELL'S HALL, &c.
HORSLEY COMPANY.	

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makes:— 115

PARKGATE.	EBBW VALE.
CROOKHAY.	DUNDYVAN.
BAGNALLS.	MONKLAND.
BLAINA.	HAWES, CRAWSHAY, AND Co., &c.

By direct application to the several works.
Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, RAILS, &c.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES.—These are the only BRASS TUBES that are MALLEABLE when RED HOT, and are CHEAPER and MORE DURABLE than any others. They continue to be extensively used in the steam boilers of the navy, also on several of the English and foreign railways, and are the only brass tubes used by the London and North-Western Railway Company. 116
G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, having completed extensive works to meet the increasing demand, are now able to execute orders promptly.
French Walls, near Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1855.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD, beg to announce to the gold mining companies, that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, fit for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER PURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine:—1. The bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep-rod.—2. The cost of erection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climes, where wood is plenty, and can be removed at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURING ENGINES ON WHEELS, with boilers made on the most economical principles. 117
Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS, on the newest principle, and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall. DRESSING and MINING TOOLS of every description KEPT ON SALE.
Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, holding a large number of PATENTS relating to the CONSTRUCTION and REPARATION of the PERMANENT WAY of RAILWAYS, are at all times ready to communicate on the subject, and to GRANT LICENCES for their USE. 118
From the facilities thus afforded to companies to negociate for a number of inventions, much trouble and chance of litigation is avoided. The company undertake arrangements for bringing new inventions on the subject before the public, upon terms advantageous to the proprietors of patents.
Applications may be made to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the manager, or to 26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

TO COAL OR MINERAL OWNERS AND DEALERS.—The BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATIONS for the LETTING OF WAGONS ON HIRE. 119
B. SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.
Offices, 101, New-stree , Birmingham.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON. 120
All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

TO MANUFACTURERS, AND PERSONS REQUIRING STEAM-POWER.—This is to certify that Messrs. TURNER and HARDWICK'S PATENT TRANSVERSE FLUE BOILER, recently erected at these works, is NOW in FULL OPERATION; and that after carefully comparing its performance and consumption with that of our old one, we find a clear SAVING of 50 per cent. in fuel, besides the increased speed of our engine, which to us is a further advantage of, at least, 30 per cent. The boiler consumes its own smoke, is safe, and easily managed, and is decidedly the best and most rapid steam generator with which we are acquainted. 121
THOS. WILSON, Manager.
R. AND W. ASTON, Proprietors.
Town Hall Works, Birmingham, Oct. 27, 1855.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound slide rests, shaping, planing, punching, and shearing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars forwarded on application. 122

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.—CHAS. MACINTOSH and CO., PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of the VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING the ACTION of HOT or COLD WATER, GAS, STEAM, ACIDS, and GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, hose, and tubing, also for gas holders, acid pumps, alkali cisterns, &c. Articles, moulded or otherwise, made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester. 123

HARRIS'S PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM PURIFIER'S DESIDERATUM, for PREVENTING DEPOSITS in STEAM-ENGINE CYLINDERS, is NOW in SUCCESSFUL OPERATION at the Plymouth Ironworks, Merthyr Tydvil, effectually separating the water and mud from the steam in its transit from the boiler to the cylinder of one of the large engines in question, and giving complete satisfaction to the proprietor (Anthony Hill, Esq.)
The great object gained by the USE of the STEAM PURIFIER is the SAVING of five-sixths of the tallow, oil, packing, &c., and one-third of fuel; likewise an immense saving in the wear and tear of machinery. 124
LICENSES will be GRANTED to parties who may wish to manufacture for themselves, or the patentee will furnish them on reasonable terms. Suitable for engines of any size.—Address, for further particulars, to the patentee, THOMAS HARRIS, engineer, Nant-y-Glo Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.
Nant-y-Glo, Nov. 1, 1855.

GREEN'S PATENT FUEL ECONOMISER, FOR STEAM-ENGINE BOILERS AND FURNACES.—A NEW METHOD of HEATING the FEED WATER by the spare heat from the boiler flues to boiling heat, and a considerable quantity of steam generated before it enters the boilers, thereby effecting a saving of from one-third to one-fourth of the fuel. May be seen at work to several thousand horse-power in the manufacturing districts.—Apply to the patentee, EDWD. GREEN, Phœnix Works, Wakefield. 125

HALSEY'S PATENT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.—This machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:— 126

Samples not exceeding 5 cwts.		£1	10 0
,,	,, 10 cwts.	2	0 0
,,	,, 1 ton	2	15 0
,,	,, 2 tons	3	15 0
,,	,, 3 tons	4	10 0
,,	,, 4 tons	5	0 0

Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £200.

MINING, PUMPING, AND WINDING STEAM-ENGINES, TO BE LET ON HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR YEAR.—MEDWIN'S PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING and WINDING STEAM-ENGINES, with REVERSING GEAR, of 10-horse, 12-horse, 16-horse, 20-horse, and 40-horse power, which may be set to work without brickwork, chimney shaft, or any kind of fixing; are strong, simple, applicable, and important in temporary mining and other purposes, previous to the erection of permanent stationary engines, and successfully employed. Several are ready for immediately delivery, and will be forwarded to any part, carriage free, on application to Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL, engineers, Surrey Ironworks, 92, Blackfriars-road, London. 127

PUMPING MACHINERY, FOR AUSTRALIA, INDIA, CEYLON, SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, the CONTINENT, &c.—All persons desirous of RAISING large or small quantities of WATER, for works of drainage or irrigation, dry docks, canals, coffer dams, water-works, &c., by horse, wind, or steam-power, should SEE GWYNNE and CO.'S PATENTED MACHINERY for these purposes, being the most economical, efficient, simple, and durable, ever brought before the public. HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), with every information, obtained by applying to GWYNNE and Co., hydraulic and mechanical engineers, Essex Wharf, Essex-street, Strand, London. 128

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS. —ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, Two shillings each. A night porter in attendance. 129

LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES comprise an established SYSTEM of SMOKE PREVENTION and ECONOMY OF FUEL, for all manufacturing purposes, from the smallest pan to the largest copper or boiler; and is remarkable for simplicity, cheapness, and facility of adaptation. Average saving of fuel, 20 per cent. Drawings of hundreds of furnaces in successful operation, testimonials, official reports, &c., may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City. 130

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month.
For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton. 131

VAST IMPROVEMENT IN PUMPS.—PARSEY'S REVOLVING PUMP, having no valves, &c., to choke or get out of order; and the easy circular motion, taking off half the labour of any other pump, while throwing twice the quantity. CONTRACTORS, BREWERS, DISTILLERS, WATER COMPANIES, and others having large operations in drainage, &c., will find great advantage and economy in this improvement. Hand pumps to throw 330, 990, 1800, and 2700 gallons per hour.—To be seen in action at Mr. PARSEY'S, engineer and patentee, Great Scotland-yard. 132

HOSE PIPING.—WAITHMAN'S PATENT FLAX HOSE PIPING will SUSTAIN a GREATER PRESSURE, is LIGHTER, LESS BULKY, will WEAR LONGER, and is about 60 per cent. cheaper than the leather hose pipe. Manufactured only by WAITHMAN & CO., BENTHAM, LANCASTER.
No. 1 Quality, inches in diameter and price per yard:—½, 9d.; ¾, 11d.; 1, 1s. 1d.; 1¼, 1s. 3d.; 1½, 1s. 5d.; 1¾, 1s. 7d.; 2, 1s. 9d.; 2¼, 2s.; 2½, 2s. 3d.; 2¾, 2s. 6d.; 3, 2s. 9d.
Super Extra Stout Quality:—2, 2s.; 2¼, 2s. 3d.; 2½, 2s. 6d.; 2¾, 2s. 9d.; 3, 3s. 133
No. 0, a cheaper Hose, to bear a low pressure, for Garden and Agricultural purposes, at greatly reduced prices:—1, 9d.; 1¼, 10d.; 1½, 11d.; 2, 1s; 2¼, 1s. 3d.; 2½, 1s. 6d.
The hose is Burnettised at an extra charge of 3d. per yard. Union joints, branch pipes, and jets, are also supplied.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple. 134

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. 135
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, on warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere. 136

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. 137
Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH, the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.—Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London. 138

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.
GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards. 139
PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.,; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.
SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.
N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MORTON'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING WORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. 140
IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPES, for MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c. References to all the large colliery owners in the kingdom. One-half the cost of hemp or chain, more durable, and ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT OF CHAIN—very important advantages for deep mines.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.
MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds. 141
Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel. 142
H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies. 143

HIND'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINERY, for RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS, and MINES, of all powers and sizes required by purchasers; also, CRANES and TURN-TABLES, of any required size or power; and HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, horizontal, vertical, or beam. Manufactured by RICHARD KITCHIN, Scotland Bank Ironworks, Warrington. 144

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS,
MANUFACTURED BY
W. AND J. GALLOWAY,
PATENT RIVET WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

IMPROVED RATCHET JACK.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

The attention of parties who employ
Lifting Jacks,
Is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use. 145

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS! —At GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES (Established 1780), REMOVED to 407, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (near Soho-square). BOX containing FOURTEEN FINE SISAL CIGARS for ONE SHILLING AND NINEPENCE; post free, 27 stamps. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. GOODRICH." 146

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS CURED A WOUND IN THE LEG OF ELEVEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Welch, chemist, of Brighton, states in a letter to Prof. Holloway, dated Sept. 6, 1855, that Mrs. Catherine Hudson, of Cavendish-place, in that town, had been suffering for eleven years from an ulcerous wound in the leg, for which she had been under medical treatment at the London and Brighton Dispensaries, but derived no benefit therefrom; the application, however, of Holloway's Ointment, and the use of Holloway's Pills, have effected a perfect cure. Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world, at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-Lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and H. Hoods, Malta. 147

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack*	£2 11s. 10d.	£44	14¼ 14½	£13 13 0	£0 4 0—Aug., 1855.
6930	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2½	1½		0 3 0	0 1 6—July, 1854.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	5		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 17s. 6d.	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2l. 6s. 8d.	11⅜		7 12 6	0 7 0—Aug., 1855.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	⅜		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91¼	222		351 5 0	7 0 0—Oct., 1855.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85		231 10 0	2 0 0—June, 1855.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	4		0 6 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1855.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddian	1	1½		0 2 2	0 0 4—Feb., 1855.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	95		3 0 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1855.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	78	10	10	9 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1850.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	130		58 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1855.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire†	60	120		50 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*	1	410	400 405	460 0 0	9 0 0—Sept., 1855.
12000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	⅜	⅛ ¼	0 3 0	0 1 8—Nov., 1853.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	75		876 4 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1855.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	⅜		0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	85		8 0 0	4 0 0—Nov., 1854.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24¼	160		245 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1855.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5⅜	12		0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3⅜	26⅜		5 13 4	0 10 0—Oct., 1855.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	30		45 7 3	1 0 0—Oct., 1855.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	25	30		6 4 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1855.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3	2½		1 0 3	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¾	30	26	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
30000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept., 1854.
18750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	4¼	2⅜		0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
6000	Great South Tolgus	2⅜	6		0 2 6	0 2 6—June, 1855.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	4⅜		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	130		181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	—		2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅜	10¼	10	1 18 6	0 5 0—Sept., 1855.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	¼		0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	—		2 3 0	0 3 0—Oct., 1855.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1300 0 0	50 0 0—Feb., 1855.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just†	2½	120		1048 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18⅜	150		223 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
320	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	29		2 10 0	1 5 0—Dec., 1854.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	18¾	22¾		1 17 6	0 15 0—Dec., 1854.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5⅜	4½	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept., 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	2		0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1854.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2l. 18s.	⅜	½ ⅝	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13½		11 0 6	0 14 0—July, 1855.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1⅜	1¼		0 1 6	0 1 6—April, 1855.
7500	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	1⅜		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov., 1854.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1½		0 1 0	0 1 0—Oct., 1855.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50	50		44 0 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1855.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	100		324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	50		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*	nil.	31½	33¾ 34¼	6 1 0	0 15 0—Oct., 1855.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅜	15	13¼ 13½	23 18 0	0 12 0—Oct., 1855.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	11		4 0 0	0 10 0—Oct., 1855.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	300		50 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		6 6 0	1 1 0—Sept., 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	50		30 4 6	4 0 0—Aug., 1855.
256	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	24	197½	210	23 0 0	8 0 0—Oct., 1855.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	310		380 0 0	8 0 0—Sept., 1855.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	400		60 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1855.
600	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris†	1l. 6s. 6d.	6¾	6½	2 16 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	95	80	69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan*	37¾	675		320 10 0	17 10 0—Sept., 1855.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¾	2		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	—		2 0 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1855.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	3l. 17s. 8½d.	20		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb., 854.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	4		4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	3¼	3⅜ 3⅝	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb., 1853.
2048	Trebane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	4½		8 6 3	0 5 0—July, 1855.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11⅜	25		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	150		4677 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10½	12½		403 13 6	2 10 0—April, 1851.
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—		0 1 0	0 1 0—Feb., 1855.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3	2¼ 2⅝	0 13 0	0 3 0—June, 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	95		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap†	40	210		56 5 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1855.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Llangunnor, Carmarthen	⅝	1	¾ 1	0 1 0	0 1 0—Oct., 1855.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	½		2 5 0	0 2 6—Jan., 1855.
10000	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	9		0 15 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1855.
2500	Ditto	2	—		0 11 0	0 7 0—Jan., 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan*	1½	33	32¾ 33¼	4 7 6	0 12 6—Sept., 1855.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard†	20	147½		274 5 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	80	81	12 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1855.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	5	13		24 10 0	0 15 0—Oct., 1855.
200	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	77	550		40 0 0	5 0 0—Oct., 1855.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	14		6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct., 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	—		1 0 0	1 0 0—Aug., 1855.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan*	10¼	770	750 775	715 0 0	25 0 0—Oct., 1855.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth*	5	600		711 5 0	20 0 0—Sept., 1855.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe†	3¾	8½		1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept., 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	420		9 1 3	2 14 4—Aug., 1855.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	7½		1 7 0	0 2 6—Oct., 1855.
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	1½		0 0 10	0 0 10—Oct., 1855.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	110		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1l. 4s.	¼		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3½	8		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	37½		2 0 0	2 0 0—Sept., 1855.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	25		30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant*	79	130	150	237 0 0	7 0 0—Oct., 1855.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	7¾	37½		29 15 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1855.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	280		173 13 0	4 0 0—May, 1855.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	17		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	180		257 10 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1855.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	25		49 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1855.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	3		10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	8¾	8⅜ 9	0 12 0	0 4 0—Aug., 1855.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	28		21 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	3		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅜	⅛ ⅜	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	26	2½	2 2½	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	140		155 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1855.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	69	65 69	73 12 0	4 0 0—July, 1855.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	¼	⅛ ⅜	0 1 6	0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	20	19 21	4 18 0	1 0 0—March, 1855.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15	13 15	9 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	7½	7¼ 7¾	3 0 6	0 10 0—Sept., 1855.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1¼	3¼	1½ 2	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept., 1855.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅜	½ ⅝	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
36000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	⅜	½ ⅝	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept., 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	15½	14½ 15½	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12¾	4	3½ 4	33 0 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—		0 1 9	0 0 7—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30	29 31	29 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1855.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¼	5½	3½ 4	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.
70000	Waller (gold, Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅜	½ ¾	0 0 9	0 0 9—July, 1855.
20000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	6¼	5¾ 6¼	6 7 6	0 7 6—June, 1855.
188676	North British Australasian	1	⅜	⅜ ⅞	0 0 8	0 0 8—March, 1854.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	⅜	½
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1¾	
50000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	⅛	
54860	Cologne Mining Company	1	⅜	
124400	Fort Bowen, New Granada	1¼	4s.	4s. 6d.
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss.	1	⅜	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	½	½	
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	¼	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	5	
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	½	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	¼	¼
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrew's	½	¼	
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead., copper)	2	2	2
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	—	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2¼	—	
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	3⅜	¼	
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	3⅜	¼	
4000	Balleswidden United	3	⅜	
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅜	
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 12	¾	
5000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	⅜	
3000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	2	5	
4000	Bedford Consols	3s.	2⅜	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	8	
5000	Bodewl, South Wales	£1 7	3s.	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	11	16	15 16
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4¼	—	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	70	
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4½	—	
126	Britannia, Llanarmon	£7 19 6	15	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	19s. 9d.	¼	
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	62½	60 65
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgom.	7	5	4
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2½	2	
6400	Buller and Basset United	1¼	4½	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	5	
6000	Caegwian (gold), Merioneth	½	1¼	1
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	⅜	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	—	
5000	Callington (ld., cop.), Callington	8	2¼	
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4½	5	
2745	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£5 8	⅜	
1000	Camborne Consols	3½	12	
6000	Camdwr Mawr (lead, copper)	1	—	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	6½	8	
229	Cargoll, Newlyn	25	22	22 22½
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¼	
5000	Carnewas	¼	¾	
10000	Caroline Wheal Prosper	—	—	
8000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop	1	½	
1055	Carvannall	12	13	11 12
6400	Carvath United	2¼	3½	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	£2 3	2¼	
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	£1 5 6	1½	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	15	15¾	16
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	6⅜	2½	
1000	Collacombe	12	42	
15000	Connemara, Galway	4	½	
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	3	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	36	
30000	Craignuir (nickel)	1s. 6d.	—	½
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8½	—	
12800	Cross-gill and Tees Head	½	1	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1½	—	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅜	⅜	½
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	½	⅜
6700	Gwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3⅛	1⅛	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	2	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 8 6	7½	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	6	5½	
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13¾	20	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	⅜	¼	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	4	7	
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1½	—	
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	1⅜	2¾	
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£13 2	1⅜	
10000	Dunsley Wheal Phœnix	1	—	2
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	10	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	21¾	18	
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	⅜	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	39	50	47½
5000	East Black Craig	⅜	—	
1024	East Buller	12	8½	8⅜ 8¼
2048	East Cefn Brwyno	½	⅜	
512	East Goldscope (copper)	1	7⅜	
4000	East Gunnis Lake (copper)	2¼	4⅜	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£2 8 6	¼	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	23	25	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	3¼	—	
1035	East Wheal Rose (sil.-lead)	27⅜	27½	30
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 3 0	1⅜	
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	2¼	¼	¼
1280	Esgair Llee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	2⅜	
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	5s. 6d.	1¼	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	⅜	
15000	Fron-isa and Craig og (lead)	1	¼	
12000	Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	2⅜	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 8 6	¼	
4000	Gawton United	£2 12	3⅜	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6⅜	7½	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	103½	21	30
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4½	4⅜	1
6000	Great Dowgas	2	—	
30000	Great Hewas United	£1 8 6	—	
16868	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	2½	1¼	
1024	Great Sheba Consols	21¾	2	2¼ 2¾
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2¼	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	35¾	15	14
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£3 3	⅜	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 18 6	8	
6000	Gwaynllifion (lead)	4s. 6d.	—	
16000	Grey Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall	½	½	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	96	20	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	£1 0 6	⅜	
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	13	
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 5 6	⅜	
100	Herward United (lead), Flint	30	60	60 65
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	2	
1000	Holmbush (lead, cop.), Callington	25	5	
5000	Hope Valley	1½	1½	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	1	1⅜	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	—	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 6 6	1½	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	5⅛	¼	
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary	1	¼	
6000	Lady Bertha (copper)	1s.	1⅜	1 1⅛
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	1	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	4½	
10245	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	£3 9	⅜	
5000	Lewis (tin, cop.), St. Erth	£3 8	—	
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1½	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	⅜	¼	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	£2 3 6	⅜	
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	5	3	
256	Messer, Bodmin	76	½	½
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	⅜	¼	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9½	3½	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	£1 11 8	1½	
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅜	⅜	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅞	1s.	⅜
4096	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	—	
7500	Nantlle Vale (new shares)	¼	⅜	
1700	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	£3 10 6	4	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£10 14	1½	
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1½	⅜	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4½	3¾	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	5¾	7	
1024	North Rosewarne	½	1	
14000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	1	
4096	North Tamar (sil.-lead), Lezant	16s.	—	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	¼	
1128	North Wheal Crofty (copper)	£1 18 10	10	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	12	38	38
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	£4 14 6	3	
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1	1¼	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£6 6	6½	
7980	Old Avarack & Nancothan United	½	—	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	—	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	2	
4000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limerick	7s.	½	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅜	¼	
1000	Paul's Downs (copper)	8	—	
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	1½	3	2½ 3
61440	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 3 6	⅜	
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	1½	1¾	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	3	½	
6000	Pennance Consols	1½	2	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	1	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	⅜	¾	
6495	Perran Consols (Perranuthnoe)	2	1¼	
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21¼	1	
12000	Perran Wheal George	3	¾	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	½	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	8	3	
4096	Queen of Dart, Devonshire	¼	4	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 5 6	1½	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	13	12¾ 13
12500	Rhosydd (slate), Festiniog	1	—	
12500	Ditto	8s.	—	
10000	Rinsey United	1	—	
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach	⅜	1s.	
5000	Round Hill, Salop	£1 12	1	
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	1½	⅜	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1⅜	5	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	—	
12000	Sortridge Consols	6s.	6⅞	6⅞ 7
12000	Sortridge and Bedford, Tavistock	8s. 4d.	⅜	
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	17s. 7d.	⅜	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13½	6	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	£4 0 6	2½	6
256	South Garras	3	110	
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7	
2048	South Wales Consols	£2 8 4	3	
1105	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 8 10	4	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£2 4	¾	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	1⅜	1⅜
20000	St. Dennis Consols	16s. 6d.	—	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean	10⅜	10	
30000	St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1	1⅜	1⅜
1800	Swanpool, Budock	8	2	
10000	Taliesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	2½	—	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	⅜	1s.	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 14	⅜	
6000	Thomas's United	£2 9	¼	
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1½	1⅜	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	4	1⅜	
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	½	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	¼	
5000	Treleigh Cons. (cop.), Redruth	6	1	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 19	2⅜	
2000	Trenow Consols	£6 6	2⅜	
4000	Tretoil	½	3⅜	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	1	8
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	3⅜	3¾	
16	Trinity (copper, lead)	220	—	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅜	—	
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, copper)	¼	½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carnar.	5	5	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1½	1¼	
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅜	—	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	£1 7	⅜	
5120	United Mines, Tavistock	—	2⅜	
2500	Welsh Potosi (new shares)	1	1⅜	
256	Wendron Consols	36¾	55⅜	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	25	19½	
12248	West Collacombe (copper	½	½	
3000	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2⅜	3⅜	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	—	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	⅜	
6000	West Polberro	£1 11	2⅜	2⅜ 2¾
5500	West Rosewarne United	2	2¾	
12000	West Sortridge	4s. 6d.	¼	¼
1056	West Stray Park	2	5⅜	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	23	36	35 37½
10000	West Wheal Jane	1⅜	—	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	36	3	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	½	3	
12000	Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1	1¼	
256	Wheal Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	14⅜	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅜	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3¾	¼	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	10¾	4	
4096	Wheal Edward	2	3¼	
1070	Wheal Enys	£10 15 9	10	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	10	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	£1 2	½	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅜	⅜	
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1½	1	
1000	Wheal Hender, Crowan	9s. 6d.	5	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4¼	3	
6000	Wheal Langford	£1 6 6	⅜	⅜
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6½	—	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (Perran)	2	8½	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	6½	—	
5000	Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens	1½	1⅜	
4000	Wheal Maudlin	2	1	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6⅜	—	
1000	Wheal Regent (Limited)	2⅜	3	3 3⅜
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	3	¾	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2½	1	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	7	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	2¾	1½	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	20¾	14½	14 14½
1044	Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)	£8 9 6	10	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5½	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1½	—	
3000	Wheal Tristrem	4¼	—	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	22¾	2	
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	3½	
246	Wheal Virtue, Perranarworthal	3¼	4½	
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	2	—	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£4 5 6	1	¾ 1
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s	½	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	£1 3 6	⅜	
10000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	¼	
10000	Wrysgan (Preference)	1	1¼	
4906	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	¾	½ ¾

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Price.
10000	Arundell Copper	1⅜	1s. 6d.
6000	Beaufort Consols	1s.	¼
250	Berrow Consols	£6 16	—
6000	Bolenowe	£1 4 6	—
1180	Bridford Consols	£7 1	1
812	Butterdon (lead)	£6 8	2¼
32	Camel Quarry	240	240
2048	Carew United	2	2
600	Castell	2	2
12800	Clew Bay, Ireland	1	1
256	Clowance Mines	15⅜	77½
16	Copper Mountain	4	—
2400	Cwm Consols (tin)	1¼	5
5000	Devon United	1	½
30000	Drewsteignton	⅛	⅛
2048	Dun Raven Consols	⅜	2
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	4	5
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	£1 16	2
5500	East Frongoch (lead)	13s. 6d.	¾
6000	Ea. Trelawny (sil.-ld.)	½	⅜
512	Forest, Wendron	3½	5½
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	1½	2¾
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	½	½
512	Great Rough Tor	37	5
12000	Great Sortridge	3s.	½
10000	Great Wh. Martha	¼	½
10000	Havon & Henllwch	⅜	⅜
2048	Ivy Tor Consols	£1 6 9	—
17090	Kilraine, Donegal	3s.	½
12000	Lady Grenville	1	⅜
8008	Langan	1	1¼
5985	Mount's Bay Consols	2¾	2
64	Nant-ar-Nelle	21	8
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	—
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	—
6400	North Hingston Cons.	2s. 3d	½
5000	Pendeen Consols	⅜	1½
7037	Penquean, St. Breock	1	—
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	½	½
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	½
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	⅜
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	⅝	½
6400	South Buller and West Penstruthal	½	3
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅜
6000	Sou. Dolcoath and Carnarthen Cons.	¾	4¼
6000	Severn (lead, cop.)	18s. 6d.	1⅜
6000	So. Rob. and Sortridge	¼	¼
2560	South Rosewarne	¼	1
240	South Trelawny	1½	—
3072	South-West Phœnix	£1 13 6	1
1000	South Wheal Lovell	4s. 10d.	1⅜
4000	South Zion	nil.	3s. 6d.
1800	Teign Hope (Dart.)	1	—
4000	Tresellyn Consols	14s. 6d.	1⅜
256	West Sharp Tor	62	—
12000	Wh. Bray (copper)	1	1
512	Wh. Clinton (lead)	2	2
512	Wheal Freedom	1	1
1536	Wheal Gill	10	¼
6000	Wheal Grenville	3¼	2⅜
4800	Wheal Ludcott	17s.	⅜
1024	Wheal Penair	6s. 6d.	1
3900	Wheal Pollard	13s. 8d.	⅜
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	1⅜
1024	Wheal Treausback	6⅜	¾

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅛ ¼	—
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	⅛ ¼	—
20000	Australian	6½	¼ ⅜	—
50000	Ave Maria	1	—	—
80000	Clarendon Consols	½	⅜ ⅝	—
100000	Colonial Gold	1	⅜ ¼	—
350000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	—	—
8000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.	25	—	—
25000	Fortuna	1	1½ ¾	1¾
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	¼ ⅜	—
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	⅛ ⅜	—
60000	Liberty	1	⅛ ⅜	—
103815	Mariquita	1	½ ⅝	—
6000	National Brazilian	30	3 3½	—
60000	New Granada	1	¼ ½	—
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅛ ¼	¼
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	14½ 15½	—
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅛ ¼	—
60000	Quartz Rock	1	⅛ ⅜	—
50000	South Australian	1	⅜ ½	—
70000	Waller	1	½ ⅜	⅜
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅛ ⅜	—

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
22500	Australasia	40	88 90	89½ 88⅞
20000	British North American	50	—	64¾
40000	Chartered Bank of Asia	5	4½ 5	—
32200	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	4	—	—
3000	City	50	56 58	55 57
20000	Colonial	25	—	19¼ ½
25000	Commercial of London	20	—	30 ¼
25000	Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart.	20	15¾ 16¼	16
6000	London	50	53 55	53 53¼
25000	Lond. Chart. Bank of Austr.	20	18½ 19	18½ ⅜
10000	Ditto (New)	5	4 4½	—
20000	London and County	20	—	—
60000	London Joint-Stock	10	—	32
50000	London and Westminster	20	—	46½ ¼
20000	New South Wales	20	34 36	—
33873	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	38 40	39¼
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25	52 54	—
12000	South Australia	37½	39 41	40 39⅞
32000	Union of Australia	25	72 74	73
8000	Ditto (New)	2½	8 9	—
60000	Union of London	10	28 30	29 29¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
20000	Australian Agricultural	17½	25 27	26
35000	Berlin Waterworks	10	7½ 8	7½
8915	Canada	32½	120 125	132 129
200000	Crystal Palace	5	1¾ 2	1⅜
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5	3¾ 4½	4
28000	Electric Telegraph	23	17 18	17⅜
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1 1½	1⅜
20000	Mexican and S. American	9	5¾ 6¼	6
188676	North British Australasian	1	⅜ ⅞	¾
50000	Oriental Gas	1	⅜ 1⅛	—
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	2⅛ ⅜	—
14200	South Australian Land	25	34 35	—
100000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1	1⅜ ⅝	1⅜
100000	Ditto (New)	½	¾ ⅞	¾
30000	Penin. and Oriental Steam.	50	—	63
20000	Ditto (New)	10	—	—

*** In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, Fleet Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—November 3, 1855.